

Osborn's Manual

— 1 OF 4 —

Biblical Geography

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A MANUAL
OF THE
ENTIRE GEOGRAPHY
OF SCRIPTURE,

WITH NOTICES OF DISCOVERIES TO THE PRESENT TIME,
AND WITH THE ACCEPTED PRONUNCIATION.

BY

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PREFACE.

In this work the subject of Biblical geography has ~~been~~ carefully reviewed and all previous statements in regard to this subject thoroughly examined. This has been found necessary because in each of four most recently published works, either important discoveries have been entirely unnoticed, or the old views and errors copied and continued in the new work. In two recent publications many errors in direction and distance have been made, especially in the Palestine geography although the survey of that region was completed and published in 1880. A new edition of Smith's Biblical Dictionary appears with very many errors of the last mentioned class, and these, of long standing, are given a new run in other, but less authoritative, works. In the last edition of The American Sunday School Union's Bible Dictionary, with which Dr. Schaff's name is connected as editor, no mention is made of several important geographic discoveries, such as that of the old Hittite Carchemish, important in both Assyrian and Biblical history, also the discoveries of Accad-Sepharvaim in Babylonia, Anab in Palestine.

Tahpanhes in Egypt, and Ur without any doubt in old Chaldea, especially as Oofah of northern Mesopotamia was not in Chaldea and has no just claims to be considered Ur, as George Smith the Assyriologist says "there is not the slightest evidence that another Ur ever existed than the Babylonian," *Chald. Gen.* p. 292. In this last edition there are also errors in levels and heights as well as in distances and directions, which detract greatly from the value of this otherwise excellent work—the Waters of Merom, p. 563, are not 270 ft. below but 7 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean, by the English Exploration Fund survey; Achzib is not 20 miles north of Accho but 9 ms.; Hena of 2 Kings 18: is not 20 ms. (p. 375) but about 200 from the site of Babylon, and so with Adoraim, Ajalon, Baalbec, Baal-meon, Bethlehem, etc. The directions of this work are frequently wrong;—Aroer north of the Arnon cannot be "west of the Dead sea" and the Aroer of Judah is not 11 miles south-west of Beer-sheba" (p. 72) but 14 south-east; Troas, also, is not in the "north-eastern" part of Asia Minor, nor Berea "east of the Olympian mountains." The statements in many other places need correction.

The most recent work on Biblical history and geography, is by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, Continental Publishing Company, Chicago; it has been handsomely gotten up and needs few important corrections;—it places Gezer under the same old error of 40 years ago, 3 miles east of Joppa, while the site discovered by Ganneau, where the old Levitical boundary stone still remained, is entirely

unnoticed. This work omits, entirely, the mountains of Abarim, from both text and maps, it makes the distance between the Waters of Merom and Has-beiya, on mount Hermon, 40 miles (it is about 23); it is in error as to the length of the sea of Galilee, of the upper and lower Jordan and the distances of several towns. But it is most to be regretted that it has omitted all mention of the discoveries of the last six, or ten, years and simply repeated the former guesses of the older geographies in relation to those places mentioned above, and several others.

It is very interesting to find mention of the old city of Balaam the prophet whom Balak, king of Moab, called to curse Israel just as they were about to cross the Jordan. A monolith stone, found on the Tigris' banks, but now in the British Museum, tells how the Assyrian Shalmaneser took the city "which the Hittites called Pethor" and which appears to have been on the east of the Euphrates near Carchemish. Balaam was dwelling among the Hittites, so the new geography tells us. The recent discovery of the remains of the old palace of Pharaoh Hophra at *Deffenneh* 80 miles north-east of Cairo, in Egypt, settles the location of the Tahpanhes of the prophet Jeremiah (XLIII.) and attests his historic accuracy, especially as three clay cylinders of Nebuchadnezzar have been found here, or not far off, and "the smashed, shattered and calcined ruins of Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes' tell the end of the story."

We have attempted to avoid the errors referred to above and give particular attention to recent discovery

and the careful re-adjustment of distances in accordance with the best surveys.

We have been aided by Dr. Kalopothekes of Athens, Dr. J. Lansing of Egypt, Drs. Bliss and Merrill of Syria, and largely by Mr. Abd Eshoo of Armenia who has traveled many hundreds of miles, under our direction and obtained information we could not get ourselves while we were in the East. Much of the information thus gained appears only upon our maps but important results have been gained for this little work also.

EXPLANATIONS, ETC.

In the present work we have, of necessity, used abbreviations, as follows: in the Palestine geography only initial letters of the names of the tribes are used—no two names have the same initial—and thus we have indicated the tribe in which the place was located: for the points of compass we have used n. for north, e. east, s. south, w. west; the intermediate points as n.e. n.n.e. etc. are easily understood, only remembering that these directions are used as near approximations. The following Arabic names occur with these meanings:—*ain* means a *spring* and is similar to the Hebrew word *En*, or *Enon*, the latter being plural; *beit* means *house* the *Beth* of the Hebrew; *tell* is a *small hill*, or *mound*, *Jebel*, a *mountain*; *Wady*, a *dry water course*; *Nahr*, a *river*; *Ras* means a *headland*, or *promontory*; *Deir* a *Convent*.

The reader may rest assured that if a name is not

found in this Manual, it is that of a place whose site is not yet known with any reasonable degree of probability.

THE PEUTINGER TABLES are a series of 8 maps of the Roman Empire, probably finished in the 4th century, A. D. 330—340. Found in manuscript and engraved by Muretus in 1598, the measurements are in Roman miles which were to the English as 1614 yards are to 1760, so that a Roman mile was nearly one-tenth shorter than an English mile. This will explain the reference to this work in our Manual.

In our list, all modern names are printed in *italics*, and they are interesting because they indicate how much the original name has changed.

PRONUNCIATION.

Remember: that in all the names in this list, "g" is sounded hard as in *give* and *get*, with only one exception. Geba is not jeeba, nor is Gennesaret, jen-nesaret, nor Engedi, en-jeedi, nor Gerar to be pronounced *jee-rar*. The only exception to hard "g" is the word Bethphage, pronounced beth'-fa-jee: in fact, of the entire number of *not less than 258 Biblical proper names, having the letter "g" in their composition, in only 15 is it soft as in "genesis" "niger," etc.*

Except in these *seren*, Aceldema, Cinneroth, Cedron, Cesarea, Beth-haccerem, Phenicia and Phenice, both "c" and "ch", in all parts of the word, are pronounced as "k," Chinnereth, Cherith, Achzib, Achor, etc., are kinnereth, kerith, akzib, akor, etc. The *seren* exceptions above mentioned, are pronounced with soft "c"—a-sel-dama, sinneroth, see-dron, ses-area, beth-hakserem, *fenish-ia*, and *fe-ny'-se*.

AB'ANA, a river, now *Barada* "cold," whose sources are in the mountains of Lebanon, 24 ms. n. w. of Damascus. From one spring, at *Zebedani*, 3610 ft. above the sea, it descends 1350 ft. to the city through which it runs and continues 15 ms. e. to a marshy lake. There are at least 43 villages upon the main stream e. of the city and upon its canals, and it waters, or enriches, about 320 sq. ms. of country. The *Awa*, "crooked," waters the plain on the south. The only reference is in 2 Kings 5: 12.

AB'ARIM, mts., e. of the Dead Sea and opposite Jerico. They descend from that high table land e. of the Jordan and are not, strictly, mountains but sloping cliffs overlooking the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. They are about 3000 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean. Abarim means "*passages*" and it was only by these "passages" that the Israelites could descend to the plains of Jericho.

AB'DON, now *Abdeh*, a city in A. 10 ms. n.n.e. of Accho, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ms. e. of the coast of the Mediterranean and uninhabited ruins.

A'BEL and ABEL-BETH-MA'ACHAH, *ma'akah*, now *Abl*. Abel means "*meadow*," it is a village and ruin 1074, ft. above the Mediterranean, and 103 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

A'BEL-MA'IM, "*meadow of the waters*," same place as the last.

A'BEL-MEHO'LAH, "*meadow of the dance*", s. of Beth-shean and 41 ms. a little e. of n. from Jerusalem.

A'BEL-SHIT'TIM, "*meadow of the acacias*," e. side of the Jordan opposite Jericho and 25 ms. e. of Jerusalem; it is 1200 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean.

ABILE'NE, a small district about 14 ms. n.w. of Damascus; its capital was *Abila*.

ABSALOM'S PLACE, or PILLAR, now called *The Tomb of Absalom*, 200 yards e. of Jerusalem. The present monument does not appear, from any historical account, to be older than the 4th century A. D., but it may occupy the site of the monument of 2 Sam. 18: 18.

AC'CAD, this city, mentioned only in Gen. 10: 10, was afterward called SEPHARVA'IM which see. It was founded by Nimrod and its site was entirely unknown until its name and ruins were discovered in 1881, at a mound called *Abu Hubba*, on the ancient Royal Canal, 42 ms. n. of Babylon.

AC'CHO, *pron. ak'ko*, now *Akka*; it is immediately upon the sea-coast, 78 ms. n.n.w. of Jerusalem, 8 ms. n. of Mt. Carmel. Called Ptolemais in the N. T. It was given to A. but that tribe never possessed it. See Jud. 1: 31.

ACELDAMA, *pron. a-sel'da-ma*; a field on the s. slope of the valley of Hinnom, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile s. of Jerusalem.

ACHAIA, *pron. a-ka'yah*; a Roman province in the N. T. times, nearly co-extensive with the modern kingdom of Greece. See the map.

ACHMETHA, *pron. ak'me-tha*, see Ecbat'ana.

ACHOR? *pron. a'kor*, VALLEY OF, now *wady Kelt* where it descends from the w. to Jericho.

ACHSHAPH? *pron. ak'shaf*, now called *Iksaf*, 104



Landing on the Coast of Syria.

ms. n. of Jerusalem, 1835 ft. above the Mediterranean, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ms. due e. from Tyre.

ACHZIB, *pron. ak'zib* now *ez Zib*. It is on the sea-coast $8\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. of Accho, 86 ms. n. of Jerusalem, and at present an inhabited village.

ADAR, same as HAZAR-ADDAR. Josh. 15: 3.

ADITHA'IM, in J., afterward called HADID which see.

ADORA'IM, in J., now *Dura*, 5 ms. w. by s. of Hebron, 21 ms. from Jerusalem, and 2945 ft. above the sea.

ADRAMYT'TIUM, a sea-port town of Mysia, in w. Asia Minor, near a bay, 83 ms. n. of Smyrna; now a village of 4000 pop. called *Adramyti*.

A'DRIA, a part of the Mediterranean, surrounded by Sicily, Greece and Malta. The name was so used in St. Paul's time for that part of the sea, in distinction from the Adriatic Gulf.

ADUL'LAM? cave of, formerly supposed to be that great cave on the s. side of a valley 4 ms. s.s.e. of Bethlehem; but Ganneau, in 1872, found a town-site $12\frac{1}{2}$ ms. w. by s. of Bethlehem, of very nearly the same name as Adullam, with caves near, and it is probable that here is the true site. The cave is 1468 ft. and the town-site 1100 ft. above the sea.

ADUM'MIM? a steep descent on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, in *wady Kelt*, see Achor.

AHA'VA? see AVAH.

AI, *pron. a'i*, now called *Haiyan*, e. of Bethel and 8 ms., a little e. of n. of Jerusalem; only ruins. It is also called HA'I, AI'ATH and A-I'JA, Gen. 13:3.

A'IN? perhaps at *Ain el Azi* one of the sources of the river Orontes, a remarkable spring 11 ms. s.w. of

Riblah which is 100 ms. n. of the Sea of Galilee. Another place of the same name was a city of J. afterward given to S. and probably to be located at the present *Ghuwein* 11½ ms. s. by w. of Hebron, where are extensive ruins, as there are at the *upper Ghuwein*, a m. n. But the site is not fully determined.

AJ'ALON, now *Falo*, a Levitical city of D., 12½ ms. w. by n. of Jerusalem, in a valley-plain about 700 ft. above the sea, called the VALLEY OF AJALON.

ALEXAN'DRIA, the Grecian capital of Egypt, on the sea-shore of the s.e. part of the Mediterranean; it was founded by, and named after, Alexander the Great B. C. 332. It was the seat of much learning and, in this respect, was a rival to Athens. At one time it had a library of 700,000 rolls, or manuscripts, which was said to have been burned by the Calif Omar, but it is doubtful that any such number had survived to the time of the Calif. Here the Old Testament was translated from the Hebrew into Greek and called the Septuagint, or "seventy," from the number engaged in the work. Ancient ruins are still to be found. Since the war of 1882 the population is about 225,000.

AMPHIP'OLIS, the name occurs only in *Acts 17: 1*. In the Apostle's time it was a chief city, under the Romans and in the s. part of Macedonia. The river Strymon curved around it in a semicircle on the w. so as to be on both sides of the city, hence the name alludes to the river as around, '*amphi*,' the city, '*polis*'. From this city w. to Thessalonica was 48 ms.; it was 29 ms. s.w. from Philippi in a straight line; 23½ ms. to Apollonia and from Apollonia to Thessalonica 29½ ms. But in the PEUTINGER TABLES (*see the Preface for these*) it is laid down as 33 ms. from Philippi to Amphipolis and from Amphipolis to Apollonia, 30 ms., thence to Thessalonica, 37 ms., these measurements, probably, being

along the windings of the road. It is now only ruins, the new village being on the n.e.

A'NAB, means *place of grapes*, now *Anab*, 14 ms. s.w. of Hebron, 31 ms. from Jerusalem; *the formerly supposed site, on the east of the present site, was a mistake of Robinson's guide; it is on the heights west where Conder has discovered the ruins and name; the ruins are 1970 ft. above the Mediterranean and there are two ancient cisterns.*

AN'ATHOTH, L. B., now *Anata*, 2½ ms. n.e. of Jerusalem, 2225 ft. above the Mediterranean. Now a little hamlet of about 20 houses.

A'NEM, same as En-gannim which see.

A'NIM? J., supposed at *el Jof*, 5 ms. s.w. of Hebron.

AN'TIOCH, *pron. an'ti-ok*; there are two of this name mentioned in the N. T., one in Syria, about 290 ms. n. of Jerusalem where the disciples of Christ were first called 'Christians', it is now a village of about 6000 or a few more inhabitants, 15 ms. from the Mediterranean; the other was in the extreme n. of Pisidia, on the s. side of a mountain range 502 ms. n.w. from Jerusalem and in Asia Minor. It is an inhabited town with many ancient ruins.

ANTIP'ATRIS? the site is probably at a place now called *Kulat Ras el Ain*, or *Castle at head of the spring*. It is 28 ms. n.w. of Jerusalem, has ruins, a fine spring and is on the ancient Roman road: 27 ms. a little w. of n. are the ruins of Cesarea, on the coast. Another site has been suggested at *Kefr Saba*, 4 ms. n. of the first mentioned place.

A'PHEK, A., *strength*; there are five places referred to in Scripture by this name. 1. The site of the most northern is at the village *Afka*, high up on the Lebanon, almost due w. of Ba'albek 18 ms. and about 13 ms.

from the sea. Here there are water-falls, springs and luxuriant foliage, but its famous temple, erected to Venus, was destroyed by order of Constantine because of the impure rites practised therein, Josh. 13: 4: 19: 30.

2. Now called *Fik*, 4 ms. e. of the sea of Galilee, 1140 ft. above the Mediterranean and 1767 ft. above the sea of Galilee; it is a great caravan station abounding in water; 1 Kings 20: 26--30; 2 Kings 13: 17. 3. That of 1 Sam. 29: 1 is not known. 4. That of 1 Sam. 4: 1 is 16½ ms. s.w. of Jerusalem and 3 ms. n.w. of Shocho, and supposed to be at the ruins called *Belled el Foka*, *Foka* means the upper. 5. That of Josh. 12: 18 is not known. Aphekah and Aphek are probably the same as No. 4, and these names are found in Josh. 15: 53; Judg. 1: 31.

APOLLO'NIA? '*belonging to Apollo*,' of Acts 17: 1 was a city of Macedonia, now a few ruins called *Polina*. See Amphipolis.

AP'PII FORUM, of Acts 28: 15 consists only of ruins near *Treponti* in Italy two ms. from the n.w. end of an ancient canal where the mules and their drivers rested, 37 ms. s.e. from Rome, and 9 ms. s.e. from The Three Taverns.

AR? or AR of MOAB? it was probably the same as Aroer e. of the Dead sea and not to be confounded with Rabbah, as some have done. Its site is not certainly known.

AR'ABAH, of Josh. 18: 18 was probably the plain between Jericho and the Jordan, and not a city as Beth-arabah was.

As this word ARABAH requires further examination, we add the following remarks. Fuerst's Heb. Concordance shows that the word occurs 59 times and in that form which means a *sterile, thirsty land*, perhaps a plain. But Fuerst omits two places, Josh. 15: 61, 18: 22, hence

there are 61. In *Josh. 18: 18*, alone, is the simple Hebrew word, *Arabah*, found; in three places it is united with *Beth* as Beth-arabah. In the remaining 58 places it is translated as *desert, wilderness, plain, campaign* and thrice as "evening" *Jer. 5: 6, Hab. 1: 8, Zeph. 3: 3*, where as in *Job 24: 5, 39: 6*, it means *wilderness, or desert*. In only 41 instances is it used to designate a geographic place, in all others it is for general, or poetic description. Twice, only, does it refer to the valley between the Red and Dead Seas and then only to the southern part, *Deut. 1: 1, 2: 8*. All the other *Arabahs* refer to that sterile land around the north end of the Dead Sea and never farther north than some distance south "of *Chinnereth*" *Josh. 11: 2*.

It is altogether improbable that the word meant a plain simply, or that it referred to "that great cleft from Lebanon to the Red Sea" as asserted by many. It chiefly refers, at least in 34 instances, to that *sterile region* of about 40 square miles around, or near, the north end of the Dead Sea and east and north-east of Jericho, many times called *the Arabahs of Moab*. The article *the* affords no help: Beth-arabah, is always Beth-(*the*)*arabah* and the Red Sea Arabah is written, *Deut. 2: 8*, with the Hebrew "*the*" and in *Deut. 1: 1*, without the article. In *Josh. 18: 18*, therefore, both of the *Arabahs* refer to the plain and not to the city, and the meaning is that the boundary line ran toward the Arabah and up to the Arabah and then turned north.

ARABIA, in biblical history, referred to only a part of the great peninsula s. and s.e. of Palestine now known by that name. The region of Sinai is on the extreme n.w. It is mentioned only in 2 Chron. 9: 14, Is. 21: 13, Jer. 25: 24, Ezek. 27: 21, and in the New Testament in Gal. 1: 17, 4: 25.

ARAD, J., now *tell Arad*, 34 ms. a little w. of s. from

Jerusalem, and without inhabitants. Mentioned only in Numb. 21: 1, 23: 40, Josh. 12: 14, Judg. 1: 16.

ARAM, signifies 'highlands' and has reference, wherever it occurs, to some part of that high level land n.e. of the Jordan and toward the Tigris. Aram also meant that part of Syria in which was Damascus: Padam-aram was the more recent Mesopotamia and also called Aram-naharaim. Beth-aram of Josh. 13: 27, is for Beth-haram, see Beth-aram.

ARARAT, the Scriptures nowhere speak of a Mt. Ararat, but of the mountains of Ararat. The name Ararat is found in the English bible only in Gen. 8: 4, Jer. 51: 27, but in the Hebrew it occurs in Isaiah 37: 38 although translated Armenia and so also in 2 Kings 19: 37. In the latter passage the event described took place in Armenia as we know from other history. Ararat is only another name for Armenia which was one of three ancient associated kingdoms as Jer. 51: 27 shows. No particular mountain was specified in Scripture, and that mountain now pointed out in Armenia, 500 ms. n. of Babylon, and called *Mt. Massis* by the Armenians, and Mt. Ararat by travelers, seems first to have been announced as the mount Ararat by one Rubruquis, a traveler, in about A. D. 1250, as Bochart says. This opinion seems to have been derived from St. Jerome. But more ancient writers, as Berosus and the Chaldee paraphrast Jonathan with other historians and early commentators, think that the high range, 50 ms. n. of Nineveh, is the true resting place of the Ark, in Armenia.

Mt. Massis is 17,750 ft. above the sea and rises from a plain at the e. end of a range of many miles in length.

The older claimant, of which we have just spoken, is called *Mt. Kudur*, the meaning of this word being "the great ship."

ARBA, or Hebron.

ARBAH, or Kirjath-arbah.

ARCHI? is, perhaps, at the place now called *Ain Arik* 10 ms. n.n.w. of Jerusalem. It has a Greek church, but no ruins and is a very small place, of very few houses.

AREOPAGUS, *hill of Mars*, Acts 17:19. It was the place where the high court of justice of the Athenians was held. It was on a rocky hill in the midst of Athens, Greece. On this hill there still remain the seats cut in the rock where the members of the court sat in the open air and where the audience of the Apostle sat to hear him.

AR'GOB, a small rocky region of Bashan e. of the sea of Galilee about 40 miles. It contains the ruins of many cities, but not older than the Christian era. It is now called *The Lejah*. Its history is given in Deut. 3: 4, 13, 14 and 1 Kings 4: 13. It was afterward called Trachonitis, Luke 3: 1.

ARAMATHIE'A? supposed to be 10 ms. e. of Joppa at a little village called *Rantieh*, but this supposition is not probable.

ARME'NIA, see Ararat. Anciently it was associated with Ararat; the Assyrian monuments show that the country into which the sons of Sennacherib escaped, see 2 Kings 19: 37, was Armenia, but called Ararat in the Hebrew. It is a high mountainous land beginning 50 ms. n. of Nineveh with several high mountain ranges, w. of the Caspian. In very ancient times, Jer. 51: 27, there were three kingdoms and the entire district was, probably, called Togarmah. It was, as a whole, bounded w. by the upper Euphrates; e. by the lower part of the Caspian; s. by lat. 36° 50' and n. by lat. 41° 40'.

AR'OER, R. Of the four cities called by this name two only are known. 1. The first mentioned, Numb. 32: 34, is 1 mile n. of the channel of the river Arnon.

it is only ruins now and *Ar'air* by name and on the high bank of the wady Arnon, as the broad valley of the Arnon is called, which here is about 3 ms. wide.

2. A town in the south of Judah, now *Ar'ara* by name, 14 ms. s.e. from Beer-sheba and about 26 ms. s. by w. from Hebron, where are only the ruins of this the city of 1 Sam. 30: 28 and 1 Chron. 11: 44, with several wells.

AR'PAD, or Arphad, the same as Arvad.

AR'VAD, a small island 2 ms. off the coast of Syria and now called *Ruad* with about 2000 inhabitants and some ruins of an ancient town. The people are sailors and sponge fishers. The rocky ridge is about 880 yards by 550 in area. Mentioned only in Ezek. 27: 8, 11.

ASH'DOD, is in the N. T. called Azotus, Acts 8: 40. Now called *Esdud*, it is 3 ms. from the Mediterranean and just half way from Joppa to Gaza, or 21 ms., and 140 ft. above the sea. It has extensive ruins. Its history is found in Josh. 15: 46, 47; 1 Sam. 5: and it is referred to 22 times.

ASHDOTH-PISGAH? *the springs of Pisgah*, probably the large springs found on the n.w. of the mountain, see Pisgah.

ASH'ER, the most northern tribe and on the n.w. of Palestine, whose district was bounded on the w. by the Mediterranean and which covered largely the western flank of Mt. Lebanon. Asher shared the coast with the Phenicians and at one time the district extended south to Mt. Carmel. This is also the name of a town, whose site is not known, its name is found in Josh. 17: 7.

ASH'KELON, or Askelon, on the sea-coast, 30 ms. below Joppa. It has many ruins and, it is said, 37 wells of sweet water. The little village of *Jura* is outside of the ruins. King Herod the Great was born here.

ASH'TAROTH? or As'taroth, a city e. of the Jordan, Deut. 1: 4, probably at *tell Ashterah* in Bashan, 20 ms. e. of the sea of Galilee. It is, perhaps, the same as Ashteroth-kar'naim of Genesis 14: 5.

ASIA, a district in the w. of that part of western Asia which is now called Asia Minor. It included Mysia, Lydia and Caria. The term Asia Minor was first used in the 4th century of the Christian era to signify all the land south of the Black Sea and west of Armenia.

ASSH'UR, same as Assyria.

AS'SOS, a Greek city of Mysia, 20 ms. s.e. from Troas. It is on the shore and has extensive ruins; it is 736 ms. n.w. from Jerusalem and is now called *Beirum*.

AS'SUR, same as Assyria.

ASSYRIA, an empire in Western Asia, founded by Asshur. In the earliest times it included all the region around Nineveh, but it gradually increased in area until parts of Mesopotamia were added: Its chief river was the Tigris. *See the map for its surroundings.*

AT'AROTH, there are three towns by this name.
1. One is on the east side of the Dead Sea 15 ms. s.e. of the mouth of the Jordan and on the heights $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles e. from the shore. There remain nothing but ruins now called *Attarus*. Mentioned only in Numb. 32: 3, 34.

2. The second is that of Josh. 16: 2, 7 which has, improbably been supposed to be at a place called *Atara*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. by w. from Bethel, for from Josh. 15: 2 this site appears off the line therein described as also does the site of the ruins at *Dariah*, as proposed by Conder, one m. s.w. of the lower Beth-horon, but Arehi at *Arik* 3 ms. n.e. from lower Beth-horon, is very probably the true site of this town anciently called Arehi-ataroth, as Luz was called Bethel, Josh. 18: 13. This may be the

Ataroth-a'dar, or addar, of Josh. 16: 5, but the third Ataroth, that of the 7th verse, is not known.

ATHENS, in Greece, is 5 ms. n.e. of the Saronic gulf on the w. side of the Aegean sea, nearly 600 ms. n.w. of Jerusalem, on the plain of Attica. Within the city were four noted hills one of which was Areopagus (*see Areopagus*). Several hundred years before the Christian era it contained about 10,000 houses and many temples. One writer says that it was easier to find a god in Rome than a man, and the same could have been said of Athens more truly. This was about the time of the Apostle Paul's visit, when, as it was said, there were here 30,000 sculptures of gods and heroes.

AT'ROTH-SHO'PHAN? this is the form in which the word should appear in Numb. 32: 35. It is the same as Ataroth and in the region e. of the Dead Sea, but its exact site is not known.

ATTALIA, *pron. At-ta-ly'ah*, a sea-port town of Pamphylia. In later times it was called Satalia, now it is called *Adalia*, *pron. ada'le-a*, population 8000; the houses rise around the port as seats do in an amphitheatre, it is pleasantly situated and open toward the south.

A'VA? probably the same as *Hit* on the Euphrates and supposed to be the same as Ahava and Ivali of 2 Kings 17: 24.

A'VEN in Ezekiel 30: 17 is the same as ON in Egypt, *which see*.

AZE'KAH? J. near Shocoh in the valley of Elah, 17 ms. w. by s. from Jerusalem.

AZ'MAVETH, *see* Beth-azmaveth.

AZO'TUS, *see* Ashdod.

AZZAH, the same as Gaza.

BA'ALAH, another name for Kirjath-jearim which see.

BA'ALAH, J. same as Balah and Bilhah, now *Deir el Belah*, 8 ms. s.w. from Gaza and one mile from the Mediterranean.

BA'ALAH, MOUNT? perhaps near Jabneel, 25 ms. w. of Jerusalem.

BA'ALE of J. is the same as Kirjath-jearim.

BA'AL-MEON, also called Beth-baal-meon and Beth-meon, now *Ma'in*, 11 ms. s.s.w. of Heshbon, and has extensive ruins.

BA'AL-PEOR? *not a place, but a worship upon the heights of Pisgah at Beth-peor which see.*

BABYLON, the ancient capital of Babylonia and Chaldea; it was built on both sides of the Euphrates river which is 600 feet wide at this place and 18 ft. deep. It is about 540 ms. e. by n. from Jerusalem. The modern town, *Hillah*, occupies a part of the ruined site, which was 276 ms. s. of Nineveh.

BAHU'RIM? was not far e. from Jerusalem, but the exact place is not known.

BA'LAH, same as Ba'alah.

BA'SHAN, a district covering the general country from Mt. Hermon to Mt. Gilead and eastward to that region which we have described as Argob. It is referred to 60 times.

BE'ALOTH, was on the extreme s. of J. now called *Kurnub*, 53 ms. s. by w. from Jerusalem.

BEE'ROTH, now *el Bireh*, 8½ ms. n. of Jerusalem; it is now inhabited and is 2820 ft. above the Mediterranean; it is first mentioned in Josh. 9: 17. The Bee-

roth of Deuteronomy 10: 6 is not known, as to its site.

BE'ER-SHEBA, is 45 ms. s. by w. from Jerusalem and 27 ms. s.w. of Hebron. It means *well of the oath* and was named by Abraham, see Gen. 21: 31, it is mentioned 34 times. It is not inhabited but there are two large wells there which are used at the present time; the site is 788 ft. above the sea.

BEN'E-BERAK, D. now *Ibn Ibrak*, 4½ ms. e. of Joppa and mentioned only in Josh. 19: 45.

BENJAMIN, tribe of, between E. and J. and bordering on the Jordan.

BER'ACHAH, valley of, now *wady Bereikut*, 8 ms. s.s.w. of Jerusalem; mentioned only in 2 Chron. 20: 26.

BERE'A, a city of Macedonia, 45 ms. w. of Thessalonica and 22 ms. w. of the gulf of Salonica, the same distance n. of Mt. Olympus (9,754 ft. high) and 5 ms. e. of the Bermian Mts. A letter to the author, from Athens, dated April, 1884, states that it is a flourishing village, population about 8000.

BETHAB'ARA? *house of the ford*, was very probably on the Jordan, e. of Jericho and not up that river near the crossing to Gilead, as Conder places it. It is mentioned only in John 1: 28.

BETH-A'NATH? N. was probably at the place called *Ainatha* 6 ms. n.w. of the waters of Merom, 93 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

BETH-A'NOTH? J. probably at *Beit Ainun*, 3 ms. n.e. of Hebron.

BETH'ANY is supposed to mean *house of poverty*, in allusion to its location near the desert, or wilderness, of Judea. It may also mean *house of dates*. It is a small village of about 20 rude houses, now called *el Aziriyeh* which means *the place of Lazarus*, one mile due e. of the s.

wall of Jerusalem, but by the road nearly two miles from St. Stephen's gate.

BETH-A'RAM? G., this is the spelling as it occurs in our English translation, but it is Beth-haram in the Hebrew; Dr. Merrill has given good reasons for placing it at *tell er Rama*, 5½ ms. n.e. from the Dead Sea. In Numb. 32: 36 it is Beth-haran.

BETH-AR'BEL? probably the site is at *Irbid* w. of the lake of Tiberias, about two miles, and 70 ms. n. of Jerusalem. Name occurs only in Hosea 10: 14.

BETH-AZ'MAVETH? probably at *Hizmeh*, a village 4 ms. n.n.e. of Jerusalem. It is 2020 ft. above the sea and 2 ms. due s. of Geba which is 200 ft. higher. Mentioned only in Neh. 7: 28.

BETH-BA'AL-ME'ON, or Baal-meon, now *Ma'in*, 10 ms. e. of the Dead Sea. Mentioned only in Josh. 13: 17.

BETH-DA'GON. J. at *Beit Dejan*, 29 ms. n.w. from Jerusalem. The name occurs only in Josh. 15: 41.

BETHEL, *house of God*, now *Beitin*, on the n. border of B. and mentioned 60 times in Scripture. Only ruins on the s. side of the village, 10 ms n. of Jerusalem. There was another Bethel, s. of Jerusalem, site unknown, Josh. 12: 16.

BETHER? perhaps some beautiful hills, possibly those 5 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem, as a similar name is found there.

BETHES'DA? not certainly located, but tradition places it at the ruined pool inside, and just s. of, St. Stephen's gate.

BETH-GA'MUL? the supposed site is at *Um el Jemal* 70 ms. n.n.e. of Jerusalem. The Scripture name means *house of the camel*, but the Arab name, *mother*

of the camel,—it is doubtful that this is the true site for it was in Moab and there is no proof that this region was ever called Moab, it must have been nearer the Dead Sea. It is mentioned only in Jer. 48: 23.

BETH-HACCEREM? pron. *hak'-se-rem*, J., probably the *Frank mountain*, 4 ms. s.e. of Jerusalem. Neh. 3: 14, Jer. 6: 1, are the only references.

BETH-HA'RAN, or Beth-aran, see Beth-aram.

BETH-HO'GLAH, or Hogleh, B., now *Ain Hajlah* between Jericho and the Jordan. Only three times mentioned.

BETH-HO'RON, Levitical city in E., there were two of this name, the Upper and the Lower, $1\frac{2}{3}$ m. apart—the lower guarded the pass down the valley to the coast of the Mediterranean. Mentioned 14 times. The Upper was 10 and the Lower $11\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n.w. of Jerusalem.

BETH-JES'IMOTH? and Jesh'imoth, *house of wastes*, in Moab, about a mile e. of Jordan and one m. n. of the Dead Sea.

BETH'LEHEM, J. now *Beit Lahm*, or *house of bread* $4\frac{3}{4}$ ms. s. of Jerusalem, on a ridge 2550 ft. above the sea. First mentioned in Gen. 25: 19, last mentioned in John 7: 42. The oldest Christian church in the world is to be found here, built A. D. 330, over the reputed place of our Saviors's birth. Population at present is about 5000. It is mentioned 40 times in the Old Testament and 8 times in the New. Another Bethlehem was in Z. and its site is nearly 7 ms. w. by n. from Nazareth, 70 ms. a little w. of n. from Jerusalem, 638 ft. above the sea, it is only a very small place, now also called *Beit Lahm*; its only reference is in Josh. 19: 15.

BETH-MA'ACHAH, same as Abel, and so called only twice.

BETH-ME'ON, same as Baal-meon, referred to only in Jer. 48: 23,

BETH-NIM'RAH, now *Nimrin*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ms. e. of Jordan, and about 10 ms. n. of the Dead Sea, it is the same as Nimrah; Nimrin is the plural, which see. Only ruins are to be seen, and a large stream passes near the place. Isaiah 15: 6. The supposed location s. of the Dead Sea is improbable.

BETH-PE'OR, a place on Pisgah, Deut. 3: 29, 4: 46, 34: 6, Josh. 13: 20, are the only passages in which the name occurs.

BETH'-PHA-GE? *house of figs*, it was near Bethany. Dr. Barclay thought that he had found its site on the rocky s.w. spur of Olivet, a few hundred yards s. of the road from Jerusalem to Jericho. It is shown on Osborn's map of Jerusalem.

BETH-REHOB, see Rehob.

BETH-SA'IDA? *house of fishing*, M., 2 ms. n. of the upper end of the sea of Galilee and just e. of the Jordan. It was called JULIAS in honor of a daughter of the Emperor Augustus and to distinguish it from a western Bethsaida which many think was immediately across the river from JULIAS, but in Galilee, according to John 12: 21. But this seems at variance with Mark 6: 45—48, for the place of the miracle was only two or three ms. or less from where they would land for the western Bethsaida if that place was only just across the river but Mark 6: 53 shows that it was in the region of Genesaret. Its site is only probably known as on the n. limits of the plain of Gennesaret.

BETH-SHE'AN, or Beth-shan, I. A village of about 50 houses and many fine ruins about 3 ms. in circuit. Assigned to M. but in the territory of I. Its history is given, in part, in 1 Sam. 31: 10—12, but the place is

mentioned elsewhere seven times. It is exactly 3 ms. from the Jordan and 15 ms. s. by w. from the sea of Galilee. Now called *Beisan*, formerly SCYTHOPOLIS.

BETH-SHE'MESH, Levitical city in J., now *Ain Shems*, probably the same as Ir-shemesh (Josh. 19: 41) but not mount Heres of Judges 1: 35. It is now only ruins 14½ ms. a little s. of w. from Jerusalem. It is spoken of in 1 Sam. 6: 9. Two other places are called by the same name, one being in N. and the other in I. but their exact sites are unknown. One in Egypt is also called by this name, see ON.

BETH-TAP'PUAH, J., but once mentioned, Josh. 15: 53. Now *Taffuh*, a little village 3½ ms. w. of Hebron, 2655 ft. above the sea.

BETH'-ZUR, J., now *Beit Sur*, only ruins, 4 ms. n. a little w. from Hebron and mentioned four times, first in Josh. 15: 58, further history in 2 Chron. 11: 7.

BITHYN'IA, named only in Acts 16: 7 and 1 Peter 1: 1. It was a district bordering upon the Black sea and formerly an independent kingdom, but its king bequeathed it to the Romans about 74 B. C. and afterward it was enlarged by Augustus until it reached the Euxine, or Black sea. It had Paphlagonia on the e. of the river Parthenius (now *Bartan*, long. 32° 17'); Phrygia and Mysia on the s. and the Thracian Bosphorus with the Propontis and Mysia on the w. Chalcedon and Nice were among its cities. It was 300 ms. long and 75 ms. wide and it was 400 ms. n.n.w. from Jerusalem.

BO'ZEZ? one of two rocks spoken of in 1 Sam. 14: 4, 5, which Dr Robinson thought that he identified in *Wady Suweiniet*, between Geba and Michmash.

BOZ'RAH, there were two cities of this name. 1. Bozrah of Edom, now *Buscirah*, some 20 ms. s. of the



Modern Donkey-riding in Costume.

Dead Sea and half way between it and Petra. It contains about 50 houses with some ruins. First mentioned in Gen. 36: 33. 2. The other Bozrah is that of Moab, and it has been supposed to be identified with the modern *Buzrah*, 60 ms. s. of Damascus but this place is too far off from Moab and the supposition is doubtful.

CA'BUL, now a small hamlet called *Kabul*, 9 ms. s. e. of Accho and 74 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

CAIN? the site is supposed to be at some ruins called *Iukin*, 3 ms. s. e. of Hebron. There are no inhabitants and the place is mentioned only in Josh. 15: 57.

CA'LAH? one of the earliest Assyrian cities founded by Asshur, not by Nimrod, as one Bib. Diet. mistakes,* see Gen. 10: 11. It is mentioned but once and its remains are those at the present *Nimrud* 20 ms. a little e. of s. from Nineveh, where are ruins of palaces, temples and walls.

CA'LEB of 1 Sam. 30: 14 was a district including Hebron and Debir with the springs of Josh. 15: 13; in chapters 14 and 15 we have its history.

CAL'NEH? of Gen. 10: 10 seems, according to the Talmud, to have been called, afterward, NOPHER and is now called *Niffer*, a very ancient ruin 50 ms. s.e. of Babylon. It was founded by Nimrod, and probably the same as Calneh of Amos 6: 2 and Calno of Isaiah 10: 9 and possibly the Cannah of Ezek. 27: 23.

CAL'VARY? is never spoken of as mount Calvary in Scripture, it was simply a place, but not certainly known although believed to be at The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, see the Panorama of Jerusalem on Os-

* *Schaff's Bible Dict.*, p. 159, Amer. S. S. Union.

born and Coleman's map, last edition.

CANA of GALILEE? some say, with tradition, was at *kefr Kenna* which means *village of Cana*. Others suppose that it was at the place called *Kenna el Jelil* which means *Cana of Galilee*, where ruins are to be found. The former is $3\frac{2}{3}$ ms. n.e., and the latter 8 ms. n. of Nazareth.

CA'NAAN, land of, mentioned 82 times in the O. T. Pron. *ka'nan* or *ka'na-an*. It was the name by which the land of Israel was known before the Israelites took possession of it. First mentioned in Gen. 11: 31 and ever after used as associated with the Canaanites; once it refers to the Philistines, Zeph. 2: 5; twice used as an opprobrium, Hosea 12: 7, Ezek. 16: 3, in the former passage translated 'merchant' but meaning Canaan. The land was on the west of Jordan, Num. 34: 9—12. In the N.T., the region of Tyre and Sidon was called Canaan, Matt. 15: 21. Its extent was from near Hamath to about the south end of the Dead Sea, the former place being about 113 ms. n. of Damascus, or in total length about 250 miles.

CAN'NEH, see Calneh.

CAPER'NAUM? somewhere upon the n.w. shore of the sea of Galilee, but its exact location is not settled. There are several reasons for placing it at *Khan Min-yeh* on the n. side of the plain of Gennesaret. But some place it at *tell Hum*. It seems certain that it was at one, or the other place.

CAPADO'CIA, was one of the largest and, excepting Pontus, the most easterly province of Asia Minor. It was on high table land, w. of Armenia, n. of Syria, 440 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

CARCHE'MISH, or Charchemish — (meaning not known), a Hittite city of great importance, on the Eu-

phrates river, discovered by consul Skene and George Smith, about 1876, at a place 16 ms. s. of the large Turkish town *Bir* on the w. side of the river. Prof. Sachau says that the true present name is *Djerabis not Djerabolos*. The ruins are remarkable and extensive and will soon be more thoroughly examined. See 2 Chron. 35: 20. It was 380 ms. n. by e. from Jerusalem and about 350 ms. a little n. of w. from Nineveh. Its identification with CIRCESTUM, or MABBOGH-HIERAPOLIS, by Rawlinson and Maspero, is doubted.

CAR'MEL, the name of both a mountain range and a town. The mountain is from 60 to 70 ms. n.w. of Jerusalem, 12 ms. long, measured from the Mediterranean sea-shore. It is very fruitful and its highest point is 11 ms. inland, where it is 1810 ft. above the sea.

The town is in J., 26 ms. s. of Jerusalem, now *Karmel* 6 ms. s. from Hebron, has ruins and a strong ancient castle.

CE'DRON, in the N. T., but always Kidron in the O. T., it is a brook valley just e. of the walls of Jerusalem. The valley is always dry except after heavy rains. It is referred to 11 times, but never as Kedron as some write it. It occurs, in the N. T., only in John 18: 1.

CEN'CHREA, was the eastern harbor of Corinth and 5 ms. e. from the city, the remains of which are called *Kenkris*. It is 820 ms. n.w. from Jerusalem, 140 ms. due w. from Ephesus. Pronounced *sen'kre-a*.

CESARE'A (never spelled Casarea in Scripture), now *Kaisariyeh*, on the sea-coast, only ruins remain, 53 ms. n.n.w. of Jerusalem. Formerly the most celebrated Roman city in Palestine.

CESARE'A PHILIP'PI, now *Banias*, 11 ms. n. of the waters of Merom, 24 ms. n. of the sea of Galilee. Called by the Greeks PANEAS because of the existence

of a temple erected to the pagan god Pan, hence the present name. There are ruins here and about 50 houses and a remarkable castle. Never written Cæsarea Philippi in Scripture.

CHALDE'A, a country anciently situated on both sides of the Euphrates and extending to the Persian Gulf. With some variations of boundary it lasted from 2300 to 1300 B. C. The Assyrian empire then came into superior power from 1270 B. C. to 625 B. C.; then the Babylonian which included the ancient Chaldean. The fourth kingdom, in this region, began at the last mentioned date and was the Medo-Persian. UR and BABYLON were cities of Chaldea; the name is usually written without the diphthong.

CHA'NAAN, same as CANAAN *which see*.

CHEPHIRAH? B., *pron. ke-fi'rah*, probably the little village called *Kefirch*, $4\frac{2}{3}$ ms. w. by s. of Gibeon. 8 ms. w.n.w. from Jerusalem. Only a small ruin, 2510 ft. above the sea.

CHERITH? a brook, *pron. ke'rith*, most probably the present *wady Kelt*, w. of Jericho; Jerusalem is 10 ms. s.w. of its western part.

CHESALON? *pron. kes'alon*, now *Kesla*, 10 ms. due w. from Jerusalem.

CHESULLOTH? *pron. kesul'loth*, also Chisloth-tabor, *pron. kis'loth*, the place was in I., 60 ms. n. of Jerusalem, now *Iksal*, a small village 3 ms. w. of Mt. Tabor.

CHEZIB, same as Achzib.

CHINNERETH? or Chinneroth. *pron. kin'ne-reth*, an ancient city mentioned only in the O. T. and probably near the site of the present Tiberias. The lake was formerly called by this name; called, also, Cinneroth in 1 Kings 15: 20.

CHI-OS, an island in the Aegean sea, 4 ms. off the coast of Asia Minor, its length n. and s. is 32 ms., its greatest width, 18 ms. and its area 508 sq. ms.

CHORA'ZIN, now *Kerasch*, 2 ms. off the n. shore of the sea of Galilee, 80 ms. n. of Jerusalem. There are some ruins but no inhabitants; *pron. kora'zin*.

CILI'CIA, a s.e. province of Asia Minor, having Cappadocia on the n., Syria on the e., the Mediterranean on the s. and Pamphylia on the w. Tarsus was its capital.

CINNEROTH, see Chinneroth.

CLAU'DA, a small island in the Mediterranean, 7 ms. long by 4 wide, 22 s. of Crete, with a high mountain in its s. part; now called *Ghaudo*.

CNIDUS, *pron. nidus*, once a Greek city with a fine harbor, at the extreme s.w. corner of Asia Minor, on Cape *Crio*, but now in many ruins.

COLOS'SE, a city of Phrygia on the river Lycus, a branch of the Meander, now uninhabited ruins. Nearly 400 ms. n.w. of Jerusalem.

CO'OS, *pron. ko'os*, an island 21 ms. long from n.e. to s.w., it is in the Aegean sea, 53 ms. n.w. of Rhodes, now called *Stanchio* (*pron. stan'keo*).

COR'INTH, the splendid capital of Achaia, 46 ms. w. of Athens, Cenchrea was its e. sea-port. It is now desolate except that the little miserable village *Gortho* occupies a part of its ancient site.

CRETE, now *Candia*, an island in the Mediterranean s. of Thrace, 160 ms. long by about 35 wide, midway between Syria and Italy. Mt. Ida, in the middle, is over 7000 ft. high.

CUSH, the name of a district, at the beginning of biblical history, near the head of the Persian Gulf, but

afterward, in the migration of the Cushite family, the name was applied to s.e. and to s. Arabia and gradually to western Arabia not long before the time of Solomon. After that time the Cushites had spread themselves not only in Arabia but as it appears from the monuments, had crossed the Red Sea at the straits of *Babel Mandeb* and settled in Abyssinia in that part called, afterward, by the Greek geographers, Ethiopia. Whenever Ethiopia occurs in our English translation of the Scriptures, it is Cush in the Hebrew. The Cushites were a dark race and were so described on the monuments, but were distinct from the negroes. In Gen. 2: 13, Cush is at the head of the Persian Gulf. In Num. 12: 1 the "ethiopian" was an Arabian Cushite, in 2 Ks. 19: 9 it refers to the land now known as Ethiopia but in the Hebrew it is always "Cush."

CUTH, or Cuthah, found only in 2 Kings 17: 24, 30. Rassam has discovered (1879) bricks in a ruin 15 ms. n. e. of the ruins of Babylon with the name of Cuth inscribed upon them and this place is, therefore, supposed to be the site.

CYPRUS, an island, in the eastern Mediterranean, 140 ms. long, 69 ms. w. of the Syrian coast and about 50 ms. s. of Cilicia, in its widest part it is 50 ms.; it is 230 ms. n.w. of Jerusalem and 350 ms. due e. of Crete.

CYRENE, the capital of a small province, and formerly the chief city of Libya in northern Africa, in the region now called Barca on the e. of Tripoli. It is now desolate, on a plateau 1800 ft. above the sea and 400 ms. a little n. of w. of Jerusalem.

DAB'ERATH, Z. and L., now *Deburieh*, near the w. foot of Mt. Tabor. Mentioned only in Josh. 19: 12 and perhaps the same as Dabereh of Josh. 21: 28.

DALMANU'THA? of Mark 8: 10, was on the w. of the sea of Tiberias; from comparison with Matt. 15: 39, it must have been near Magdala and some ruins and springs called *ain el Barideh*, are supposed to be at the place.

DALMA'TIA, a mountainous district e. of the Adriatic sea, in Illyria, see 2 Tim. 4: 10.

DAMAS'CUS, the most ancient city of Syria, mentioned first in Gen. 14: 15 and in such a way as to render it probable that it was in existence 1900 years B. C. It is watered by the Abana which runs through the city. The Mt. Hermon range is on the w. and the great Syrian desert on the e. It is 135 ms. n.n.e. from Jerusalem, on a plain which is more than 2200 ft. above the Mediterranean. Parts of the city are built upon buried ruins. The population in 1884 was supposed to be about 200,000.

DAN, was the name, at first, of only a tribe-district on the Mediterranean w. of Judah; afterward an additional district in the n. of Palestine s. of Mt. Hermon was so called and also a city, now *tell el Kady*, anciently called Laish, see Judg. 18. The city was 103 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

DAN'NAH? J. probably at the modern village *Idhna*, as Conder thinks —not at *Domeh* as a recent Bible Dictionary places it. *Idhna* is 8 ms. n.n.w. of Hebron and 21 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem.

DE'BIR? of Josh. 10: 38, 39, is probably to be placed at *Dhoheriyeh* 11 ms. s.w. of Hebron; it is 2150 ft. above the sea and an inhabited village with many ancient cisterns. On the n.e., 6½ ms. off, are many springs which are thought to be those referred to in Judg. 1: 15.

DECAP'OLIS, a name meaning "ten cities," whose locations are not all certainly known, but their general region was e. and s. of the sea of Tiberias, as far as

Damascus on the n. and Beth-shean on the s., including these cities.

DER'BE? a city of Lycaonia, about 35 ms. s. of e. of Lystra, as some suppose, but its site has not been identified satisfactorily.

DI'BON, now *Dhiban*, 13 ms. e. of the Dead Sea and 3 ms. n. of the river Arnon. It has extensive ruins and no inhabitants. The so-called Moabite stone containing an inscription engraved 900 years B. C., was found here in 1868.

DOR, a royal city of the Canaanites, now *Tantura*, 7 ms. north of Cesarea on the sea-coast, 60 ms. n. by w. of Jerusalem.

DOTHAN, now *tell Dothan*, 42 ms. n. of Jerusalem, 5 ms. s.w. of *Jenin* on the s. of a beautiful plain but with only a few ruins on a hill.

DU'MAH, now *Domeh*, only ruins, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ms. s.w. of Hebron on an elevation 2190 ft. above the Mediterranean and 21 ms. s.w. from Jerusalem.

E'BAL, one of two mountains, 27 ms. n. of Jerusalem and very near to each other at their bases. Mt. Gerizim was the other mountain on the s. and its top was $1\frac{2}{3}$ m. distant from that of Ebal. Ebal is 3077 ft. and Gerizim 2849 ft. above the sea. The valley between them is about 1900 ft. above the sea and in this valley is the town of Shechem which is $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile in length.

ED'REI, the chief city of Bashan, 20 ms. e. of the n. end of the sea of Tiberias. Now *Edhra* with many ruins, a population of 500, but with no spring or stream and in a rocky region of difficult access.

ECBAT'ANA, is the same as Ach'metha which name occurs only in Ezra 6: 2, but in the margin call-

ed Ecbatana. It was in Media, 190 ms. nearly s. of the Caspian sea and 280 ms. n.e. of Babylon. Now called *Hamadan*. There is another Ecbatana, only ruins, 90 ms. s.w. from the Caspian, but not of present interest. *Hamadan* has about 30,000 in population and trades largely in leather.

EG'LON, now *Ajlan*, only ruins, on a hill $15\frac{1}{2}$ ms. e. by n. of Gaza, 34 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem.

EGYPT, in biblical times, was chiefly that region now known as Lower Egypt and it was that narrow strip each side of the Nile, except at the Delta. We must refer the reader to the map. It was called the land of Ham and Rahab, Ps. 89: 105: Isaiah 51. In the Hebrew Scriptures it is called Mizraim which is similar to the Arabic name *Misr*. Its length n. and s. is about 550 ms., but the habitable land is only about 12 ms. wide, all beyond being sand waste and desolate mountains. See *Osborn's Ancient Egypt in the Light of Modern Discoveries: Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, O.* The name occurs 613 times in the Scriptures of which number 24 are in the New Testament.

EK'RON, J., now *Akir*, a wretched village of mud hovels, 200 ft. above the Mediterranean which is 8 ms. distant. It is 24 ms. w. by n. from Jerusalem and overhangs a beautiful plain of 5 or 6 square ms. on the s.

ELAH, valley of, now *wady es Sumt*, or *acacia valley*, about 16 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem. The acacia, or terebinth tree, is still found here.

E'LAM, a province of Persia of which Susa was capital, the latter was the "Shushan the Palace" of Daniel and Nehemiah. The ruins are now found 220 ms. e. of Babylon, 155 ms. n. of the Persian Gulf.

ELEA'LEH, R., e. of Jordan, now *el A'al*, 1 m. n.e. of Heshbon, mentioned 5 times, but not important.

E'LIM? this was the second halting place of the Israelites after crossing the Red Sea and has been identified, most probably, with *wady Gharandel*, where are still remaining a few palms and perhaps the best water between Cairo and Mt. Sinai.

EL/LASAR? very probably at *Larsa*, 108 ms. s.e. of Babylon, 15 ms. e. from Erech in ancient Chaldea. Only a mound with ruins, but the inscriptions show that it was a more ancient city than Babylon. See Gen. 14: 1, 9, as the only places in which it is mentioned.

EM'MAUS? it seems probable that this village was at the place now called *Amwas*, 22 ms. w. of Jerusalem, since the Sinaitic manuscript reads 160 instead of 60 furlongs from Jerusalem, in Luke 24: 13. This is both the proper distance and the name, if this be not accepted the place is not known.

EN'DOR, *spring of Dor*, in I., but possessed by M., now *Endur*, on the n. side of a high hill and 58 ms. n. of Jerusalem. The hill is a spur of the hill of Moreh.

EN-GAN'NIM, or Anem, now *Jenin*, it is s. of the plain of ESDRAELON; it is a large village, supposed to have 3000 inhabitants, with a fine spring, 45 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

EN-GE'DI, J. on the w. shore of the Dead Sea, 21 ms. s. of the n. end. Now *Ain Jidy*, *fountain of the kid*, it was first called Hazezon tamar, Gen. 14: 7. The spring is a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore and about 662 ft. above the Dead Sea surface, but 630 ft. below the Mediterranean Sea level. The ancient town or village, was probably n.w. and e. of the spring, but must have been built upon terraces.

E'NON? *springs*, some have supposed the site to be n.e. of Shechem and 7 ms. n. of a village now called *Sa'im* the latter being 3 ms. e. of Shechem. Three ms.

s.w. of this supposed site of Enon are several springs in a valley. These coincidences have led some to place Enon here. But both the words *Salim* and that for *springs*, are among the most common. There is another *Salim*, or name of similar form, in the *wady* of that name, 3 to 4 ms. n.e. of Jerusalem and very much water flowing from one large spring and several others, 2 ms. n.e. at *ain Farak*. Therefore as that immense spring supply (as Dr. Barclay describes it) suggests the word "springs, or Enon, and the name suggests the Salim of John, it has been located at this place with far greater probability, for the former place was in Samaria and the latter in Judea. Now from John 3; 22, 23, it appears that both Jesus and John were baptizing in Judea and their proximity to each other gave occasion to the remarks recorded in the 25th verse. Then it appears that Jesus left Judea for Galilee, chap. 4: 1. with the intention of getting out of the neighborhood of John and the appearance of rivalry. On the way to Galilee he comes to Jacob's well near Sychar in Samaria. Now if the first supposed site is the location of Enon Jesus was nearer John than before. But the improbability of this site arises from the fact that it supposes that John left Judea and went baptizing among the Samaritans, with whom, we are told by the Evangelist, the Jews had no dealings. It is almost certain, therefore, that Enon was not at the site first described.

EN-RO'GEL? near Jerusalem, perhaps at the well of *Joh*, in the valley of Hinnom, 1000 yards s. of the temple wall.

EN-SHEM'ESH? *fountain of the sun*, is perhaps that spring now called *The Apostles' spring*, about 2 ms. e. of Jerusalem.

EPH'ESUS, was one of the two most important cit-

ies of Asia Minor, Smyrna being the other. It was noted for its magnificent temple of Diana, and was situated in a plain near the sea, nearly surrounded by mountains and 35 ms. s.s.e. of Smyrna.

E'PHRAIM, a tribe-district in the midst of Palestine. Its boundaries are given in Josh. 16.

E'RECH, an ancient city built by Nimrod, Gen. 10: 10, and whose site seems to have been discovered at a ruin covered mound, 95 ms. s.e. from Babylon, now called *Warka*. The monuments prove that it was a city of early Babylonian learning and it seems to have been an old city in the time of Abram, but it is now entirely desolate.

ESH'COL, valley of, ? not positively known, but very probably it was the valley leading down from Hebron toward the south.

ESITEMO'A, now *Scnuu*, a village of 200 inhabitants; 26 ms. s.s.w. of Jerusalem, with ruins. It is the same as Eshtemoh.

E'TAM? the name of both a town and a rock, the former supposed to be 7 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem and the rock at the rock cavern at *Beit Atab*, 9 ms. w. by s. of Jerusalem.

ETHIO'PIA, called Cush in the Hebrew. It is a country s. of Egypt, bordering on the Red Sea, including Nubia and the districts surrounding the White and Blue Niles, which are branches of the Nile. But more anciently the word had no reference to this part of the world, as we have shown under 'Cush.'

EUPHRA'TES, is the largest river in Western Asia, its whole length being 1780 ms. It rises in Armenia, overflows its banks every spring, is navigable for large ships for 70 ms. from its mouth and for small steamers to *Bir*, 1197 ms.; it empties into the Persian



Sea of Galilee, looking North-East.

Gulf after being joined by the Tigris at a point nearly 100 ms. from the Gulf. The increment of land about the mouth, has been found to be about one mile in 30 years, which is said to be double that of any other.

FAIR HAVENS, a harbor on the middle of the s. shore of the island of Crete. It is called, yet, by the same name. Acts 27: 8.

GA'ASH, a hill where Joshua was buried. It is probably that hill s. of *Tibneh* where are tombs and just n. of which was Timnath-serah. Josh. 24: 30.

GABA, same as Geba.

GAD, a tribe-district e. of Jordan, s. of the sea of Tiberias and on the Jordan. In Josh. 13: 25-28, we have the boundaries.

GAD'ARENES, country of; probably the same as Gergesenes: it surrounded a city called Gadara, 6 ms. s. of the sea of Tiberias and it extends to that sea.

GALA'TIA, the central province of Asia Minor. but its boundaries changed several times. It is high table land. It is sufficiently defined upon the map.

GAL'ILEE sea of, same as, Tiberias, sea of and Genesaret, lake of.

GATH? "*wine press*"; supposed to be at *tell es safi*, 23½ ms. w. by s. from Jerusalem, now a village with ruins, on n. the side of a hill 695 ft. above the sea.

GATH-HE'PHER, Z., also called Gittah-h., 2½ ms. n. n. e. of Nazareth. It is now a small village on a hill and called *el Meshed*.

GA'ZA, nearly 50 ms. s. w. from Jerusalem; it has nearly 18,000 inhabitants (1884); it is 2 ms. from the Mediterranean and 180 ft. above it. Now called *Ghuzzeh*.

GE'BA? or Gaba, "*a hill*", Levitical city of B. Now *Jeba*, a deserted village 5 ms. n. from Jerusalem and upon a hill.

GE'BAL, now *Jebeil*, 17 ms. n.n.e. of *Beyrout*; a village of several hundred inhabitants near the shore of the Mediterranean with many ruins and some hewn stones each 20 ft. long.

GE'DOR? now *Jedur*, 13½ ms. s.w. from Jerusalem, on a ridge 2990 ft. above the sea, uninhabited, but with many ruins.

GENNES'ARET, land of, w. of sea of Tiberias, a small plain, well watered and rich, formerly, extending about 3 ms. along the shore and, in one part, 2 ms. w. of the lake.

GENNESARET, lake of, same as Tiberias, sea of, which refer to.

GE'RAR? the site of the ancient town is not positively known, but the uninhabited ruins called *Umm el Jerrar*, ½ mile e. of the Wady Ghuzzeh and 6 ms. s. of Gaza, more probably, the ancient site.

GER'GESA and Gergesenes, perhaps same as Gadarenes which see.

GER'IZIM, Mt., s. of Shechem, 2849 ft. above the Mediterranean and about 950 ft. above Shechem. See Ebal.

GETHEM'ANE "*oil press*", according to tradition it is e. of the Kidron about 100 yds. and at the foot of Mt. of Olives. This tradition can be traced back to about 400 A. D. A wall was built around it in 1847.

GEZER, now *Tell el Jezzer*, 18 ms. w. by n. from Jerusalem. There are ruins here and the boundary stone with ancient Hebrew letters, giving the name and

boundaries of the Levitical city, establishes beyond doubt the site.

GIB'EAH? J., 11 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem.

GIB'EAH? B., 12 ms. n. of Jeruaalem.

GIB'EAH of Saul, now *Tuleil el Ful*, 3 ms. n. of Jerusalem. The word means "a hill" and hence may easily be confounded with a common name as when it simply designates a hill as in 1 Sam. 7: 1.

GIB'EON, now *el Jib*, 4 ms. n. of Jerusalem, a small village with a large spring and pool at its e. base, which may be the pool mentioned in 2 Sam. 2: 13 and Jer. 41: 12. Same as Helkath-hazzurim, see 2 Sam. 2: 16.

GILBO'A, Mt. e. of the plain of Jezreel, about 10 ms. long and 1917 ft. above the Mediterranean, 51 ms. n. from Jerusalem.

GIL'EAD, the name of a mountain and a district e. of Jordan, 50 ms. n.e. from Jerusalem.

GILGAL? now *Jiljulia*, on the plain of Jordan, 15 ms. n.e. by e. from Jerusalem, 3 ms. w. of the Jordan. Another place of the same name is due n. of Jerusalem 17 ms., now *Jiljilieh*. The first is referred to in Josh. 4: 19, 20, the second, in 2 Kings 2: 1, 4: 38. That of Josh. 12: 23 is not known.

GIMZO, now *Jimzu*, 18 ms. w. from Jerusalem, 2 ms. s.e. of Lydda on the plain of Sharon.

GITTAH-HE'PHER, same as Gath-he'pher.

GOLAN? a city of refuge, its site is not known, but its district was e. of the sea of Tiberias.

GOL'GOTHA, same as Calvary.

GOMORRAH? site not known, but there is a name of a *wady* (valley) on s.w. side of the Dead Sea, which seems to point to that region. See Sodom.

GO'SHEN? J., supposed to be now *Sekiye*, 40 ms. s. of Jerusalem.

GO'SHEN? the exact limits, of this district in Egypt, are not known, but it was some where in those parts on the e. of the Delta where the name appears on the map.

GO'ZAN, a district in Mesopotamia 300 ms. n.w. from Babylon, watered by the modern *Khabour*, a branch of the Euphrates. It is called Habor in 2 Kings 17: 6.

GREAT SEA, now called the Mediterranean Sea.

GREECE, called also Grecia and Achaia. See map.

HA'BOR, see Gozan, 1 Chron. 5: 26, this means, probably "the river of Gozan".

HA'DID? same as Adithaim and Adida, now *Haditheh*, 14 ms. s.e. from Joppa, 18 ms. n.w. of Jerusalem.

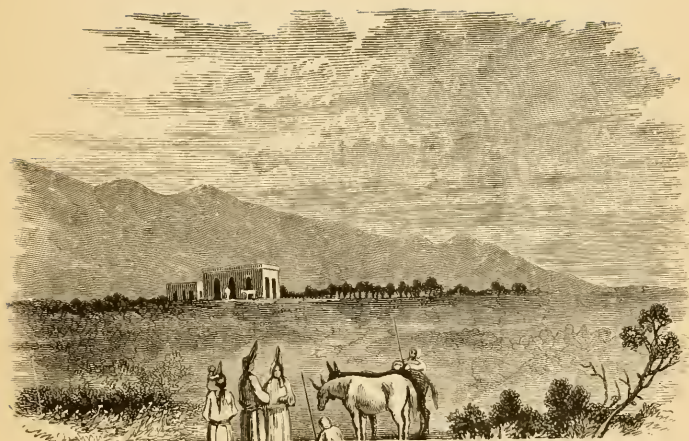
HA'I, see Ai.

HALAH, its site has probably been discovered at a place called "*the castle*" near the *Khabour*, 300 ms. n. w. of Babylon. 2 Kings 17: 6.

HALHUL, J., now *Halhul*, a village with ruins 13 ms. s. of Jerusalem.

HAM? supposed to be at Ar, Gen. 14: 5 is the only reference.

HA'MATH, *fortress*, one of the oldest cities in Syria, Gen. 10: 18, wherein Hamathite means inhabitant of Hamath. Its importance was signified by Amos (6: 2) who calls it "the great". Now called *Hamah*, 245 ms. n. by e. from Jerusalem, on the river Orontes. Its population is 44,000. The "entrance in



Lebanon, 5 miles South of Beyrout, from nature, by the author.

of Hamath" is the pass through the mountains of Lebanon on the south.

HAM'MATH? *warm springs*, N., s. of the city of Tiberias and on the shore of the sea of that name, at the warm springs, 69 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

HAMMON, Josh. 19: 28, 1 Chron. 6: 76 the only references. This place has been mentioned as identified with an *Ain Hamul*, 10 ms. s. of Tyre. The latter is a spring s. of *Wady Zerka* but there is no other evidence of importance; one mile from the sea coast. It has been associated, without sufficient reason, with UMMAH. Josh. 19: 30.

HARA of 1 Chron. 5: 26, is probably the same as Haran.

HA'RAN of Gen. 11: 31, 32 and eight other places are very probably the present *Harran* about 430 ms. n.w. from Babylon, on a small stream running s. to the Euphrates 70 ms. distant. It contains the traditional tomb of Terah and is a small village. Same as Char'-ran of Acts 7: 2.

HA'RETH? J., the name of a forest, and probably a city near to the forest. The place called *Kharas*, 15 ms. s. of Jerusalem, may be the site of the city.

HAROD, a fountain, but called a well, Judg. 7: 1, on the n. side of Gilboa, 51 ms. n. of Jerusalem, now *ain Jalud*.

HARO'SHETH of the Gentiles, is with great probability to be located near the modern *Harithiyeh*, now a little mud village, 9 ms. almost due s.e. from *Haifa*, near the n.e. base of Mt. Carmel. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. e. of the river Kishon. Judg. 4: 2, 13, 16, are the only references.

HAURAN, now a district with some ruined cities 25 to 30 ms. e. of the sea of Tiberias, but it is probable that the only mentions (Ezek. 47: 16, 18) had reference to a city by that name, now unknown.

HAZAR-AD'DAR, called Adar in Josh. 15: 3, it is probable that its site is at *ain el Kudeirat*, between 60 and 70 ms. s.w. of the Dead Sea.

HAZE'ROTH was the second named station after leaving Sinai. It has been identified, probably, at *ain Hudherah*, about 45 ms. n.e. of Sinai.

HAZEZON-TAMAR, afterward called En-gedi, which see. In Gen. 14: 7 it is in the Hebrew, Hazazon-tamar and in 2 Chron. 20: 2, in the Hebrew, it is Hazezon-tamar—just the the reverse of the order found in our English translation. It is probable that the latter is the only correct form, as the Masoreth Hebrew asserts, see *Purver Crit. Trans. of O. and N. T. folio, 2 vols., London, 1764.*

HAZOR? there were four of this name, none of them certainly known. One was given to N. and supposed to be just s. of Mt. Hermon. That mentioned in Neh. 11: 33 is supposed to be 11 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

HE'BRON, 18 ms. s. of Jerusalem, now *el Khalil*. contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is about 3000 ft. above the sea. Here is the cave of Machpelah, covered by a large building and near it was the plain of Mamre. The city is built, chiefly, in a valley, and contains the pool where, as tradition says, the event stated in 2 Sam. 4: 12, took place.

HEL'BON, a Syrian city, now *Helbun*, in a wild glen, high up in the Anti-Lebanon mountains, 124 ms. e. by n. of Jerusalem, 11 ms. n. by w. from Damascus.

HELKATH-HAZ'ZURIM, see Gibeon.

HENA? 2 Kings 18: 34, 19: 13. Is. 37: 13 are the only references for this place which is supposed to be located at a little place now *Anah* on the s. bank of the Euphrates river, 200 ms. n.w. from Babylon.

HERES, *sun*, see Ir-shemesh.

HERMON, MT., now Jebel es Sheikh, 117 ms. n. of Jerusalem, 9050 ft. high in its highest peak, but the range of Mt. Hermon runs nearly 30 ms. a little e. of n. from that peak. By the Sidonians it was called Sirion, by the Amorites, Shenir and by the Hebrews Sion, see Deut. 3: 9, 4: 48. The Hermonites, Ps. 42: 6, were probably the five or six peaks of the Mt. Hermon range.

HESH'BON, originally a city of the Moabites, 15 ms. e. of the n. end of the Dead Sea. Now only ruins on a hill with an enormous cistern, 37 ms. e. of Jerusalem and called *Hesban*.

HID'DEKEL, now called *The Tigris*, a river of western Asia, running, part way, parallel with the Euphrates. Its sources are in Armenia, its whole course, until its union with the Euphrates, is 1146 ms., after that it unites with the Euphrates and this union continues 100 ms. to the Persian Gulf. It is navigable 600 ms. for small vessels drawing from three to four ft. of water. On its eastern bank is the city of Nineveh. Its name in the ancient Zend language was Teger, meaning "stream", whence it became Tigris.

HIERAP'OLIS, a city of Phrygia, stood on a high bluff, with a high mountain behind it. It is about 90 ms. e. of Ephesus, having the Mediterranean equidistant on the w. and on the s. and 560 ms. n.n.w. of Jerusalem. It has extensive ruins and many hot springs which deposit lime and give it a white appear-

ance and hence its name the Cotton Castle, or in the Turkish *Pambouk Kalessi*. Its name in Scripture is only in Colos. 4: 13.

HIN'NOM, a valley on the s. and w. of Jerusalem. Josh. 15: 8.

HOR, Mt., midway between the Dead Sea and the Red Sea, on the e. border of the long valley *Arabah* so called now, between the Dead Sea on the n. and Red Sea on the s. Mt. Hor has two peaks, the highest 4800 ft. The eastern one has the traditional tomb of Aaron and is 4360 ft. above the Mediterranean Sea. The word Hor means "mountain". Another Hor. Numb. 34: 7, was either Lebaunon, or a high peak of that range, but not known.

HOREB, Mt., perhaps the district of mountains of which Sinai was the particular mountain from which the Law was given. *Jebel Musa* the supposed Mt. Sinai is 7375 ft. above the Mediterranean.

HUK'KOK, N., 3 ms. n.w. from the sea of Tiberias. Now *Yakuk*, 76 ms. n. of Jerusalem. It is also spelled Hukok, 1 Chron. 6: 75. In Josh. 21: 31, Helkath seems to be the same as Hukok of 1 Chron. 6: 75.

ICO'NIUM, a city in Lycaonia, 300 ms. s.e. from Constantinople and about 120 ms. inland from the Mediterranean, now *Konieh*, pop. about 40,000. There are ruins above the town, and the walls, which are two to three ms. in circumference, are built out of materials of ancient edifices.

IDUME'A, a Greek name for Edom.

IJON? N., now a ruin called *Dibbin*, 109 ms. n. of Jerusalem. The only mentions are in 1 Kings 15: 20, 2 Kings 15: 29, 2 Chron. 16: 4.

ILLYRICUM, was a Roman province on the e. coast of the Adriatic. Epirus was on the s., but B. C. 11 it had Dalmatia on the n. (now it has n.e. Italy).

INDIA, mentioned only in Esther 1: 1, 8: 9, but this was not the India of the present day, but only the land around the Indus, perhaps that now called *the Punjab* with, perhaps, *the Scinde* on the s. around the mouths of the Indus. *See any school map of Hindostan, on the n.w.*

IRON? N., only in Josh. 19: 38. now *Yarun*, perhaps, 10 ms. w. of the waters of Merom, 90 ms. n. of Jerusalem and 2490 ft. above the Mediterranean.

IR-SHEMESH, same as Beth-shemesh.

ISSACHAR, a tribe-district including all the rich plain of Ezdraelon n. and e. of Mt. Carmel.

ITALY, the same now known by that name. Mentioned only four times, Acts 18: 2, 27: 1, 6, Heb. 13: 24.

ITURE'A, now *Jedur*, see map No. 5 just under Damascus. A large part is a fine plain, well watered, 100 ms. n.e. of Jerusalem. It derived its name from Jetur, son of Ishmael, Gen. 25: 15.

IVAH, same as Avah. 2 Kings 18: 34.

JAA'ZER, see Jazer.

JABBOK, river, rises 25 ms. n.e. of the Dead Sea, flows easterly at first around in a great circle to the w. See Map No. 3. It is about 75 to 80 ms. long, now called the *Zerka*, or *blue*, is perennial near the Jordan. Its mouth is 40 ms. n.e. from Jerusalem.

JABESH-GILEAD: generally supposed to be at

a place now call *ed Deir* 45 ms. n.e. of the Dead Sea, on the s. side of *Wady Yabes*, 51 ms. n.n.e. from Jerusalem.

JABNEH, or Jabneel, J., now a village *Yebna*, 13 ms. due s. from Jaffa, 4 ms. from the Mediterranean. 30 ms. w. by n. from Jerusalem.

JACOB'S WELL, n.e. of Mt. Gerizim, near its base, 27 ms. n. from Jerusalem, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ms. e. of Shechem. It is about 80 ft. deep but seems to have been filled partly up with stones.

JA'HAZ? also, in the English, Jahaza. Jahazah and Jahzah, but these variations are to be found only in our English translation—Jahzah is correct. It was near the Arnon river 11 or 12 ms. e. of the Dead Sea, but the locality not certain. Ruins have been found on the southern heights of Arnon valley which may be the ancient site.

JANO'HAH? now *Yanun*, about 8 ms. s.e. of Shechem, where there are buried ruins, 25 ms. n. from Jerusalem.

JAPHIA, Z., now *Yafa*, a small village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ms. s.w. of Nazareth, 60 ms. from Jerusalem.

JA'PHO, see JOPPA.

JAR'MUTH, J., now *Yarmuk*, 15 ms. w. by s. from Jerusalem, only ruins on a hill-crest, 1463 ft. above the Mediterranean.

JAT'TIR, now *Attir*, 13 ms. s.s.w from Hebron, 32 ms. s.s.w. from Jerusalem. Ruins on a hill, 2040 ft. above the Mediterranean.

JAVAN, a title for the Greek people and country.

JA'ZER? ruins near the river Jabbok, 40 ms. n.e. from Jerusalem, supposed to be at the ruins of *Sir*, 19 ms. n. by w. from Heshbon.

JEARIM Mt., this is the mountain range upon the n. side of which Chesalon is built. Josh. 15: 10.

JEBUS, the ancient name of a town which occupied the site of Jerusalem before the latter was built. Judg. 19: 10, 11.

JE'GAR-SAHADU'THA, means "*the heap*," or pile of "testimony," see Gen. 31: 47.

JEHO'SHAPHAT, valley of, supposed to be just e. of Jerusalem, but there is no authority for this. It is a misinterpretation of Joel 3: 2—12. The Kidron was so called, wrongly, about the fourth century A. D. The word means *Jehovah judgeth*.

JE'HUD, a village, now called *Yehudiye*, 8 ms. e. of Joppa, 27 ms. w. of Jerusalem, about 800 population.

JERICHO, *now er Riha*, pop. about 200, 15 ms. e. of Jerusalem, 8 ms. n. of the Dead Sea. The ancient Jericho was farther w. nearer the fountain *es Sultan*—the N. T. Jericho was a mile or more, southward.

JERUSALEM, *now el Khuds "the Holy,"* Pop. about 25,000 (1884). Circumference three miles; height above the Mediterranean about 2600 ft. in the highest part; walls entirely surround it with four gates permanently open. The modern city is built over ruins. Distance from the Mediterranean is 35 miles. Mt. Zion is on the southern part of city where also is David's tomb, so called, just out of the south gate called the gate of Mt. Zion. The valley of Kidron is on the e., the Pool of Siloam is on the s.e. For other places see the map No. 6, in which Mt. Zion is that hill between Hinnom and the words "FIRST WALL."

JESHI'MON was a term meaning "*waste land*" and

very probably had no reference to any special waste land, Numb. 21: 20, 1 Sam. 23: 19, 24, etc.

JEZREEL, now *Zerin*, 52 ms. n. of Jerusalem, a little village on a hill in the great plain of Esdraelon which is the Greek form for Jezreel, used only in the Apocrypha. The village is 402 ft. above the Mediterranean and consists of about 15 to 20 houses with many ancient cisterns. The valley of Jezreel is that valley extending eastward from the village, down to Bethshean, see map No. 3, and to the Jordan 14 ms. e. of Jezreel. The Jordan at this point is 700 ft. below the Mediterranean, 1102 ft. below the village.

JIPH'THAH-EL, a valley, but named after a town, now *Jefat*, but only ruins, 1363 ft. above the Mediterranean, 14 ms. w. of the sea of Tiberias and 70 ms. n. of Jerusalem. Just s. is the valley plain of *Buttauf*, 9 ms. e. and w. and 2 ms. wide. Josh. 19: 14, 27.

JOK'NEAM, Z., now *tell Kaimon* a hill at the e. end of Mt. Carmel, 59 ms. n. of Jerusalem. In 1 Kings 4: 12 Jokneam should read Joknean as it is in the Hebrew.

JOPPA, D., on the Mediterranean sea-shore, but 116 ft. above the water, 35 ms. w. by n. from Jerusalem. A very old city and in existence before the Exodus. Now called *Yafa* with a pop. of probably 18,000. *Consul Wilson wrote the author that such was considered the pop. in 1884, and Mr. Hall, long resident of the place, under date of Aug., 1886, says that for fear of Turkish conscription the number is "tremendously underrated," but acknowledged to be at least 17,000 and rapidly increasing. The number in Schaff's Herzog, addenda, p. 2612 is at least 9,000 too small.*

JORDAN, river, rises in Lebanon, runs, if measured on a straight line, not more than 136 miles from its high-



Plain of the Jordan, near the Dead Sea.

est source w. of Mt. Hermon to the Dead Sea. Runs through two lakes, the waters of Merom and the sea of Tiberias, and descends 3000 ft. from its source to the Dead Sea; is from 45 to 180 ft. wide and has 27 important rapids between the sea of Tiberias and the Dead Sea and overflows its banks in the spring. Although it is not quite 65 ms. from the sea of Tiberias to the Dead Sea, its crooked course runs about 200 ms. in that distance, in a direction almost due south.

JUDAH, a tribe-district bounded, as on the Tribe map No. 3, and as described in Josh. 15.

JUDE'A, a province in N. T. times. It seems to have been so named, first, after the return of the Jews from captivity. The word first occurs (in Hebrew) in Dan. 5: 13, and the "Province of Judea" occurs in Ezra 5: 8. According to Josephus, Judea comprised the tribe districts of Judah, Simeon, Benjamin and part of Dan from Jordan to the Mediterranean. **THE HILL COUNTRY** of Judea was that high range of mountains running n. and s. on which Jerusalem stood. **THE WILDERNESS OF JUDEA** was that barren country e. and s.e. of Jerusalem to the Dead Sea.

JUT'TAH, J., now *Juttah*, an inhabited village, 3747 ft. above the Mediterranean. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ms. s. of Hebron and 24 ms. s. of Jerusalem.

KA'DESH, also called Kadesh-barnea, identified with *Ain Gadis* about 40 ms. s. of Beer'sheba, discovered by Rylands, 1842, visited by Dr. Trumbull and fully described by him in his work "Kadesh-barnea," as an extensive hill-encircled region, large enough for the camping ground of a host, it has many springs.

KANAH, *reeds*, A., now *Kana*, 7 ms. s.e. of Tyre,

on a ridge 1050 ft. above the Mediterranean 98 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

KANAH, river, now *wady Kanah* 50 ms. n. of Jerusalem, forming the boundary between M. and E.

KE'DESH, N., now a small village, *Kades*, with many ruins, on a ridge 1587 ft. above the Mediterranean and 1580 ft. above the waters of Merom, from which it is distant 4 ms. n.w.

KELLAH, at the ruins called *Kila*, 8 ms. n.w. of Hebron and 17 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem; just 3 ms. s. of the Cave of Adullam, and 1520 ft. above the Mediterranean.

KE'NATH, afterward called Nobah by whom it was conquered, Numb. 32: 42. now *Kunawat* 98 ms. n.n.e. from Jerusalem, 60 ms. e. of the middle of the sea of Galilee and 55 ms. s. by e. from Damascus.

KE'RIOTH? J., 12 ms. due s. from Hebron, 30 ms. from Jerusalem, now *Kurcitein*, 14 ms. w. of Dead Sea. Another *Kerioth?* was in Moab, very probably near Mt. Attarus, on the n.e. part of the Dead Sea, altho' some suppose it to be 50 ms. e. by s. of the sea of Tiberias, 6 ms. e. of the supposed Bozrah and now *Kureiyeh*, but this region was never called Moab.

KIB'BROTH-HATTA'AVAH? Palmer seems to have found ancient remains at a place called *Erevis el Ebeirig*, n.e. of Mt. Sinai, where there seems to have been an immense encampment and burial places. Here is the supposed site.

KIDRON, see Cedron.

KIR OF MOAB, also called Kir-har'eseth, Kir-ha'-

resh, and Kir-heres, now *Kerak*, near the s.e. part of the Dead Sea, a place once of great strength near the head of a rocky valley.

KIRIATHA'IM, R., or Kirjatha'im, meaning *the double city* 8 ms. off the n.e. coast of the Dead Sea, 32 ms. e. by s. from Jerusalem and about 12 ms. s. from the n. end of the sea.

KIRJATH-ARBA, same as Hebron.

KIR'JATH-JE'ARIM, now a small village called *Kuriet el Enab*, 7½ ms. w. from Jerusalem. Called also Baalah or Baale or Kirjath-baal. Josh. 15: 9, 2 Sam. 6: 2.

KI'SHON, a river, at the n. base of Mt Carmel. The part near the Mediterranean is perennial, fed by springs on Mt. Carmel. Now *Nahr el Mukutta*; its mouth is 71 ms. from Jerusalem. It drains the valley, of Esdraelon, *see Jezreel*.

LA'CHISH, now ruins of *Um Lakis*, 34 ms. s.w. from Jerusalem, 10½ ms. e. of the Mediterranean on the w. slope of a hill and 360 ft. above the Mediterranean. But there are reasons to believe that the original city was at *Tell el Hesi* just 3 ms. due s. e. where many ruins exist.

LA'ISH, or Leshem, same as Dan, Judg. 18: 7. The Laish of Isaiah 10: 30, is not the same, and is unknown.

LAODICE'A, now *Eski-hissar*, "*old castle*," a little village surrounded by the ancient ruins—situated in Asia Minor, in Phrygia, 86 ms. e. of Ephesus, 46 s.e. of Philadelphia, 554 ms. n.w. from Jerusalem.

LASEA, a town on the s. coast of Crete, equi-distant from e. to w., and nearly on the most southern point; 2 ms. e. of Fair Havens; 40 ms. almost due e. from Claudus. Aet. 27: 8.

LA'SHA ? *Callirrhoe* was its Greek name, meaning "warm springs," 12 ms. s.e. of the mouth of the Jordan, 4 ms. e. of the Dead Sea, in the valley of the river *Zerka ma'in*, 28 ms. e.s.e. from Jerusalem.

LASHARON of Josh. 12: 18, supposed to be at *Sarona*, 5 ms. n.e. by e. from Mt. Tabor.

LEBANON, Mt., this is a double range beginning at about Mt. Hermon on the s., 117 ms. n. from Jerusalem, the west range running 200 ms. north by east, and the eastern about 80 ms. to the n.e. The highest elevation is 6 ms. n. of the Cedars, at *Jebel Timarun*, 10,539 ft. above the Mediterranean. The eastern range was called "Lebanon toward the sun rising," Josh. 13: 5, now Anti-Lebanon, the s. end of which is Mt. Hermon, see map Nos. 3, 5.

LEBO'NAH, now *el Lubban*, 19½ ms. due n. of Jerusalem, on the e. side of a hill, 1850 ft. above the Mediterranean.

LESBOS, see Mitylene.

LE'SHEM, the most ancient name of Dan, same as Laish, see Josh. 19: 47 and Judg. 18: 29.

LOWER BETH-HORON, see Beth-horon.

LIB'YA was the name of that part of n. Africa, next to Egypt on the w., see map No. 7, the name occurs only in Ezek. 30: 5, 38: 5, Acts 2: 10.

LYCAO'NIA, a province of Asia Minor, bounded n. by Galatia, e. by Cappadocia, s. by Cilicia, and w. by Pisidia and Phrygia. Chief towns, Iconium, Derbe, Lystra. Map No. 7.

LY'CIA, a district in Asia Minor, next w. of Pamphylia and on the Mediterranean. Map No. 7.

LYDDA, now *Ludd*, 22 ms. n.w. from Jerusalem, 10½ ms. s.e. from Joppa, 165 ft. above the Mediterranean and upon the plain.

LYSTRA? supposed to have been at *Bin-bir-Kilissi*, "the thousand and one churches," on the eastern declivity of a lofty mountain, 420 ms. n.n.w. from Jerusalem, and 100 ms. n. of the Mediterranean in the province of Lycaonia.

MACEDONIA, a kingdom lying n. of Greece, bounded, in the time of the N. T., n. by the Hæmus Mts. or the modern Balkan, on the e. by Thrace and Ægean Sea, s. by Achaia (Greece), w. by Epirus and Illyricum, and including part of those districts now called *Albania and Roumelia*.

MACHPE'LAH, cave of, see Hebron.

MA'DIAN in Acts 7: 29, is for Midian.

MAG'DALA, now *el Mejdel* on the w. shore of the sea of Tiberias, now a little village. Matt. 15: 39.

MAHANA'IM? probably at *Mahneh*, 21 ms. e. of Jordan, and 24 s.e. of the sea of Tiberias, 66 ms. n.e. of Jerusalem.

MANAS'SEH, two tribe-districts, one w. and the other e. of Jordan, see map No. 3.

MAON, J., now only ruins at *Main* on a conical hill, 8 ms. s.s.e. of Hebron, 25 ms. a little w. of s. from Jerusalem, 2887 ft. above Mediterranean. The hill is about 100 feet above the immediately surrounding land.

MARE'SHAH, J., now a ruin called *el Mer'ash*, 23 ms. s.w. from Jerusalem.

MARS' HILL, or Areopagus, a rocky height in Athens. The most ancient court of the Athenians was held here. See Areopagus.

MED'EBA, $13\frac{1}{2}$ ms. e. of the n. end of the Dead Sea now only ruins, with an immense ancient cistern for water.

MEDIA, was bounded on the n.e. by the Caspian Sea; n. by the Araxes river; e. by Parthia and Hyrcania; on the s. by Persia and Susiana; on the w. by Assyria and Armenia. Its greatest length was 550 ms. n. and s. and width about 250 ms. e. and w. It is now included in Persia. It was exceedingly mountainous and wooded and was 700 ms. e.n.e. from Jerusalem.

MEGID'DO? most probably at the ruin *el Lejjun*, near the n.e. base of Mt. Carmel on the s.w. edge of the great plain of Ezdraelon 553 ft. above the Mediterranean and 56 ms. a little w. of n. of Jerusalem.

MEL'ITA, now *Malta*, an island in the Mediterranean, 60 ms. s. of Sicily, 155 ms. from the nearest point of Italy and 185 from nearest point in Africa. Greatest width 12 and length 20 ms.; circumference 60 ms.; it is farther distant from the main land than is any other island in the Mediterranean. On the s. coast it is almost impossible to land because of the steep rocks. The bay called St. Paul's bay is on the n. coast of the island.

MEMPHIS, in Hebrew, *Noph*; about 10 ms. s. of Cairo, 10 ms. s.e. from the great pyramids—a little village *Mit Rahineh* occupies a small part of the ancient site which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of the Nile.

ME'ROM, waters of, now *lake Huleh*, 10 ms. n. of the sea of Tiberias and 90 ms. n. of Jerusalem; $3\frac{1}{2}$ ms. long

and 3 wide, 7 ft. above the Mediterranean and 10 to 11 ft. deep.

MESOPOTAMIA, a district called also Asshur and in great degree bounded by the two great rivers, the Euphrates and the Tigris. See Map No. 1. First mention Gen. 24: 10. This name was given by the Greeks, but the more ancient name was Aram-nahara'im meaning "Syria of the two rivers," Gen. 24: 10. Pliny bounded it n. by the Taurus mts., making length 800 ms. and breadth, irregularly, 360 ms.

MICHMASH, now *Mukmas*, 1990 ft. above the Mediterranean, 7 ms. n. of Jerusalem, now a village with ruins, on n. bank of a deep torrent bed and not far off are the rocky cliffs of Bozez and Seneh, though not certainly located. 1 Sam. 14: 4.

MIG'DAL-EL, supposed to be at *Mejdel*, 3 ms. n. from Tiberias city.

MIG'DAL-GAD, J., now *Mejdel*, a village of 1500 pop. with ancient ruins, 100 ft. above the Mediterranean from which it is 2 ms. distant and about the same distance from Ascalon. Josh. 15: 37.

MIG'DOL, associated with the Exodus, is not known as to its site. The word means "Tower."

MILE'TUS, a city of Asia Minor, in Caria, and 30 ms. s.s.w. from Ephesus, on the sea-shore, about 600 ms. n.w. from Jerusalem, some ruins of an enormous theater and of a church, remain. In 2 Tim. 4: 20 it is written Miletum.

MITYLE'NE, was the chief town of the island of ancient Lesbos and on its e. coast. Pop. now, 6,000, with ruins, its present name is *Castro*, 55 ms. n.w. of Smyrna.

MIZPAH? or Mizpeh, means *watch tower*. There

are 6 of this name, only one probably known, now *Nebʻy Samwill*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. of Jerusalem. The land of Mizpeh was probably at the w. base of Mt. Hermon. See Map No. 3. Ramath-mizpeh and Ramoth-gilead were the same; and were probably s. of Mt. Gilead. See Map No. 3. First mention in Gen. 31: 49, of Gilead. Josh. 18: 26 was *Nebʻy Samwill*, mentioned 34 times. Josh. 11: 3, 8 was at base of Hermon.

MOAB, a district on the s. of the Arnon and e. of the Dead Sea, but in a wider sense it was between the Jab-bok and the Arnon. It was a great high land from 2000 to 3000 ft. above the Mediterranean; a fine pasture land sloping gradually into a plain on the n. and into the desert of Syria on the east. See Numb. 21: 12—28 for its limits.

MOL'ADAH? J., now tell el Mil'h, 1210 ft. above the Mediterranean, only ruins of a fortified town, 2 wells, one with water at the depth of 40 ft.; 13 ms. e. of Beer-sheba, 40 ms. s.s.w. from Jerusalem.

MO'REH, a hill, now *Jebel ed Duhy*, also called "Little Hermon," but never in Scripture. It is an irregular ridge, 12 ms. long, its highest point is 1690 ft. above the Mediterranean, and there is at this point a tomb from which the hill takes its modern name. On the s. was Gilboa and on the n., Mt. Tabor. It is 57 ms. n. from Jerusalem and runs from n.w. to s.e. the n. w. end being the highest.

MORI'AH, MT. the part of Jerusalem upon which Solomon built the temple. See map.

MY'RA, an ancient port of Lycia, on s.w. coast of Asia Minor, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from the mouth of the river Andriacus, with magnificent ruins on a hill called at present *Mee-ra*.



Hill of Samaria, drawn from nature, by the author.

MYSIA, (*pron. mizh'ya in three syllables*), a district on the n.w. part of Asia Minor, bordering on the Euxine, or Black sea, on the north, the Hellespont and the sea of Marmora on the n. and w., Lydia on the s. and Bithynia on the east.

NICOPOLIS? most probably it was in Epirus and now called old Prevesa (*pron. pray'vesa*), $4\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. of Prevesa. The latter is a fortified town of 7000 pop. on the n. side of the entrance to the gulf of Arta. The gulf is upon the w. coast of Greece. It is about 180 ms. n.w. by w. from Athens.

NIMRIM? see Beth-nimrah. Some have supposed that it was near the s. end of the Dead Sea, now *Nemera*, 49 ms. from Jerusalem, but it seems improbable. The other locality is to be preferred since the latter name means "leopard" and the former refers to waters for which see Is. 15: 6.

NINEVEH, the capital and greatest city of Assyria, founded by Asshur, Gen. 10: 10, on the e. bank of the river Tigris, 280 ms. a little w. of n. from Babylon nearly 550 ms. n.w. from the Persian Gulf, 560 ms. n.e. from Jerusalem, 400 ms. e. of the n. end of the Mediterranean. The modern city of *Mosul* is on the opposite bank.

NO-A'MON, *City of Amon*, a city called Thebes, in upper Egypt, on both sides of the Nile. It covered about 5 ms. by 3 ms. according to ancient historians, and at present contains the most magnificent ruins in the world. See *Osborn's Egypt*, pp. 139-154.

NOB? B., perhaps at *el Isawiyeh* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n.e. of Jerusalem. Referred to in 1 Sam. 22: 19 and five other places.

' NO'BAH, see Kenath.

NOPH, another name for Memphis, Is. 19: 13.

OLIVES, Mt. of, and Olivet, e. of Jerusalem 1 m., now *Jebel et Tur, Mt. of the Summit*." It is more definitely a ridge of several summits certainly four, but as you look at the three directly opposite Jerusalem, the middle hill has the village of *Tur* upon it and it is the highest, being 2665 above the Mediterranean, while the base of the Mosque, in the temple area, is 2440. Hence the latter can be overlooked from the former. The n. end of the Dead Sea can also be seen from this part of Olivet.

ON, a city of lower Egypt, called also Beth-shemesh, or *house of the sun*, and hence, by the Greeks, Heliopolis. It was the seat of worship of the Egyptian god Ra, or *the Sun*, and was once full of obelisks which were symbols of the rays of the sun; now only one remains which, save one other, is the oldest in Egypt, having stood 4000 years. The ruins are about 6 ms. n. of Cairo. See Aven. Ezek. 30: 7.

O'NO, B., built by the sons of Benjamin but came into the district of 'D. afterward. Now *'Ana*, 5 ms. a little w. of n. from Lydda, 27 ms. n. w. from Jerusalem; 1 Chron. 8: 12 and three other places.

OPHIR? perhaps on the Arabian coast, but also supposed to refer to India. Gold abounds on the Malabar coast and in northern India. But the word Ophir is the name of a son of Joktan, Gen. 10: 29, whose descendants have certainly been traced to s. e. and s. Arabia.

OPH'RAH, B., now *et Taiyibeh*, 4 ms. n.e. of Bethel; perhaps the same as Ephraim of John 11: 54.

PADAN-ARAM, very probably this is only the Hebrew name for the Greek Mesopotamia.

PALESTINE, at first this word was applied only to the country of the Philistines, but in the time of Josephus and by some Greek and Roman writers it became to be applied to all the land of the Jews. The utmost extent, in area, of Palestine, as actually occupied by ancient Israelites, did not exceed 8400 square miles. From Dan to Beer-sheba was not only the usual expression for the extent of country, but it was the actual habitable area and, w. of Jordan, it was 140 ms. n. and s. with an average of 40 ms. e. and w., equal to 5600 square ms. Adding an easterly extent of 20 ms. with the same n. and s. distance, on the e. of the Jordan, the area would be increased by 2800, total 8400, and this is the utmost. The 12 to 13,000 sq. ms. given to Palestine by various authors are not sustained by either the English exploration survey, or by Biblical history. While the power of Solomon was extended at one time probably to the Euphrates, the desert was not inhabited. The name *Palestina* occurs but three times, *Exod.* 15: 4, *Is.* 14: 29, 31, but in *Joel* 3: 4 it is *Palestine*—in all cases alluding to the region of the Philistines only—*1 Sam.* 13: 19 gives the name used by the Israelites for the country, namely, **LAND OF ISRAEL**. In the middle ages it became known as "*The Holy Land*." For the name *Canaan*, see *Canaan*. In *Zech.* 2: 12, it is called "the holy land."

PAMPHYLIA, a Roman province in Asia Minor, bounded e. by Cilicia, n. by Pisidia, w. by Lycia, and s. by the Mediterranean. Perga appears to have been the capital and Attalia its chief sea-port.

PA'PHOS, a town in the w. port of Cyprus. There were two towns bearing this name; old Paphos situated

on a height $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the sea: and new Paphos on the sea-shore, 10 ms. n.w. of the old town. The apostle visited the new town, pop. at present 1000.

PA'RAH, B., $5\frac{1}{2}$ n.e. from Jerusalem and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther up than the junction of the *Wadies Farah* and *Sureinit*, but on *wady Farah* at a ruin called *Farah*.

PA'РАН, desert of, now called *Badiet et Tih*, "*desert of the wandering*," a great table-land lying between Egypt and the gulf of Arabah. It is n. of the region of Horeb and Mt. Sinai, bounded n. by Palestine, w. by the isthmus of Suez and part of the gulf of Suez, s. by a great sand belt separating it from the mountainous region of the Sinaitic peninsula and e. by the long valley w. of Edom, called *The Arabah*. See Map No. 4. This Arabah valley is supposed to be the Wilderness of Zin, w. of which, some 40 to 50 ms., was Kadesh now called *Kudes*, or *Gadis*, by some, see Kadesh-barnea.

PARTHIANS, occurs in Acts 2: 9. Parthia was originally a province of Media on its e. side. It became united to the Persian empire under Cyrus, B. C. 550, but became independent B. C. 256. The Parthians spoke the Persian language hence Persia is frequently used for Parthia in Scripture. They were the finest bowmen in the world and conquered the Romans at Carrhae, the ancient Haran. They were conquered by Artaxerxes A. D. 226 and united to Persia.

PAS-DAM'MIM? also Ephes-dammim, it was in the valley of Elah, now *Damum*, $13\frac{1}{2}$ ms. w.s.w. from Jerusalem. Conder has omitted this place on his Atlas maps entirely. It is on Smith & Grove's Atlas as above and Van de Velde thought he identified it, but it is doubtful.

PAT'ARA, a sea-port town on the s.w. shore of Lycia, opposite Rhodes. Now in ruins but retains its ancient name. Patarus was the son of Apollo, hence the name Patara where this god was worshiped.

PATMOS, a bare rocky island in the Ægean Sea, 32 ms. w. of Asia Minor; now *Putino* (*pron. Pa-tee'no*). It is about 4 ms. across e. and w., 7 ms. n. and s., of somewhat semicircular form, the concave side being on the east.

PENI'EL, or Penu'el, *face of God*. Dr. Merrill thinks that he has identified this place with a double hill, upon the Jabbok river, called *Tulul edh Dhahab*, "*hill of gold*," some 3 or 4 ms. e. of the Jordan. Sneath places 2 or 3 ms. n.w., at a hill called *Tell Deir Alla*. There are good reasons for these locations.

PE'OR? supposed to be upon Pisgah; the name is found only in Numb. 23: 28.

PER'GA, capitol of Pamphylia, on the river Cestrus, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from the Mediterranean, now called *Eski Kalessi*, "*old castle*," 225 ms. e.s.e. of Smyrna, and 10 ms. from the sea, 85 ms. s. from Antioch of Phrygia. Its sea-port was Attalia, about 16 ms. s. w.

PER'GAMOS, a city of Mysia, 20 ms. from the Mediterranean, now *Bergama*, pop. about 25,000. It was celebrated for its library of 25,000 rolls. It is 50 ms. n. from Smyrna and contains many interesting ruins.

PERSIA, its boundaries sometimes, varied, but in Scripture it was that country bounded n. by Media, w. by Susiana, s. by the Persian Gulf and e. by Carmania. Now it is much enlarged and contains 470,000 sq. ms. and a pop. of 11,000,000.

PETHOR? this is the city of Balaam the prophet. Its name has been found associated, upon an Assyrian tablet, with that of Carchemish. It was a Hittite city,

perhaps 60 ms. s. of Carchemish at *Balis* where there was "the tower of Balaam" in A. D. 1160. The only references are in Numb. 22: 5 and Deut. 23: 4.

PHAR'PAR, a river, now the *Awaj*, 7 to 8 ms. s.e. of Damascus. It rises high up in Mt. Hermon and flows easterly, is 30 to 40 ms. in length and much smaller in volume of water than is the Abana, on the north.

PHENICE, another name for Phenicia, Acts 11: 19, 15: 3. Also a town and harbor on the s.w. shore of Crete, now called *Phinneka* near point *Lutro*, 42 ms. w.n.w. from cape *Matala*, about 32 ms. from the w. end of the island.

PHENICIA, pron. *fe-nish'ya*, it was a narrow sea-coast strip of country on the n.w. of Palestine, on the Mediterranean sea-shore and had Tyre, Sidon and Aecho as its chief towns. Its length was from Arvad to Mt. Carmel, 150 ms., and inland it extended about 10 ms. It, at one time, included Dor on the s. of Mt. Carmel. It was included in the tribe-district of A. but never conquered by that tribe.

PHILADELPHIA, a city of Asia Minor, on the borders of Lydia and Phrygia, now called *Alla-Shehr*, or *high city*, with 3000 houses, about 15,000 pop., with few ancient ruins. It is nearly 70 ms. e. of Smyrna and about the same distance n.e. of Ephesus. It is elevated above the valley, on the n.e. slope of Mt. Tmolus.

PHILIPPI, a chief city of the eastern part of Macedonia, 8 ms. n.n.w. from Neapolis, its sea-port. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ ms. w. of the city is a small river where the Jews, probably, had their place of prayer, Acts 16: 13.

PHILISTIA, the land of the Philistines s.w. of Palestine, see map No. 3.

PHRYGIA, a central district of Asia Minor, in the N. T. times, but very irregularly bounded, see map No. 7. It was on high table-land and at one time surrounded and touched by all the other provinces, with exception of Pontus.

PI-BE'SETH, or Pib'eseth, a city of lower Egypt, now called *tell Basta*, 38 ms. n.n.e. of Cairo, near the Tanitic branch of the Nile. It is entirely in ruins but fragments of red granite, attest the existence of the beautiful temple erected to the goddess Basht who was worshiped at this place.

PISGAH? an elevation, probably just w. of Nebo, commanding an extensive view, with springs, at the n.w. base, which are supposed to be Ashdoth-pisgah, which see.

PISID'IA, a district of Asia Minor, n. of Pamphylia and s. of Phrygia, see map No. 7.

PITHOM, this was discovered in 1883, by Naville, on the line of the ancient canal, a few ms. w. of *Ismailia*. It was a temple city dedicated to the god Tum, the syllable Pi means "*city*," or "*place*", and it was in the district of Succoth, hence called Pithom in Succoth, 48 ms. n.w. from the Red Sea. at *Suez*.

PONTUS, a n.e. province of Asia Minor, upon the Black Sea. see map No. 7.

PTOLEMA'IS, same as Accho.

PUTEOLI, now a sea-port of Campania, situated in a small bay, 7 ms. s.w. from Naples, now *Pozzuoli bay* (pron. pot-soo-o'-lee), 114 ms. s.e. of Rome.

RAAM'SES or Rameses (pron. ray-am'-seez, or ra-mee'-seez), the site is not certainly known, but it was probably both a city and a district, Gen. 47: 11, Exod.

1: 11. Some think that *San*, or Tanis, was the site, as on map No. 4.

RABBATH-AMMON, see Rabbah.

RABBATH-MOAB, see Ar.

RABBAH, the chief city of the Ammonites, now *Amman*, 22 ms. e. of Jordan, 19 ms. s.e. of Ramoth-gilead, 28 ms. n.e. of the Dead Sea and 2755 ft. above the Mediterranean. The ruins are very fine and although not inhabited, the Arabs bring their flocks in great numbers, to enjoy the shade and water, and the prophecy of Ezek. 25: 4, 5, is literally fulfilled.

RACHEL'S TOMB, about 4 ms. s. of Jerusalem.

RAMAH, *heights* now *er Ram*, 5 ms. n. of Jerusalem; a little village with few ruins. Josh. 18: 25, Judg. 4: 5, etc.

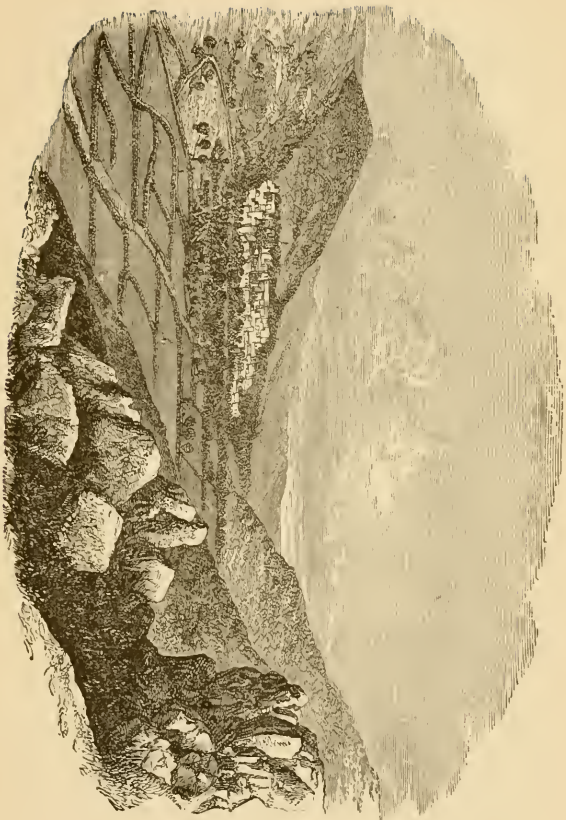
RAMATHAIM-ZOPHIM? supposed to be at *Sob* or *Soba*, 6 ms. w. of Jerusalem and called so only in 1 Sam. 1: 1. The meaning is "*the double heights of the watchmen*."

RAMATH-MIZPEH? 37 ms. e.n.e. of Jerusalem, Map No. 3. But while it certainly was in this region, the precise situation is not known. See Mizpah.

RAMOTH-GILEAD? a Levitical city of G. 25 ms. e. of Jordan, that is, if it is supposed to be at *es Salt*, 13 ms. s. of the Jabbok. It is 2740 ft. above the Mediterranean. Its site is not certainly known.

RED SEA, both of the northern gulfs of the Red Sea, the gulf of Suez and the gulf of Akabah, were called the Red Sea, in the time of Moses. See map No. 4. *The e. gulf is correctly written Akabah although it appears sometimes as "Akaba"*.

REHOB? D., Dr. Robinson thought that it was at the old castle *Hunin*, 7 ms. w.s.w. of *Tell el Kady*, 9½



Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim, with Shechem.

ms. n. of the waters of Merom. This castle is not laid down on the Palestine Explor. Fund map, either the large or small. It is on a height just n. of the village *Hunin*, but it was the Castellum Novum of the Crusaders.

REHOBOTH, a well, 17 ms. s.w. from Beer-sheba. There are ruins there and an ancient well. at the head of a large valley. Gen. 26: 22.

REMMON-metho'ar, Josh. 19: 13, the word metho'ar is not part of the name, but means "has its going out" (at Neah). Same as Rimmon No. 2, see Rimmon.

REPHAIM, valley of, perhaps is the little valley *el Werd* about 4 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem.

REUBEN, a tribe-district e. of the Jordan, by the Dead Sea. It was, and is now, an excellent grazing ground for cattle. See map No. 3.

RE'ZEPH? this city of 2 Kings 19: 12 was, very probably, at Rasapha, 20 ms. s. of the Euphrates, about 80 ms. n.n.e. from Tadmor, or Palmyra, but little is known of it. It is on the n. border of the desert. See map No. 2.

RHEGIUM, a city on the s.w. coast of Italy, opposite Sicily, now a prosperous town called Rheggio with 10,000 inhabitants.

RHODES, an island in the Mediterranean, 13 ms. off the s.w. coast of Asia Minor, pop. 35,000. It is 46 ms. long, 18 ms. wide. The city of the same name is on the n.e. extremity.

RIBLAH of Numb. 34: 11, may well be located at *Ribleh* on the river Orontes, 11 ms. n.e. of the great fountain *Ain el Asi*. It is here that the events of 2 Kings 23: 33 and 25: 6, took place, see also Jer. 39: 5.

RIMMON? (1.) of Josh. 15: 21, 19: 7. 1 Chron. 4: 32, is at *Umm er Rumamin*, 35 ms. s.s.w. of Jerusalem, on a conical hill, 1580 ft. above the Mediterranean. (2.)—Another of the same name 1 Chron. 6: 77, was a Levitical city of Z. now, probably, called *Rum ma-neh*, 6 ms. due n. of Nazareth. (3.) Another of Judg. 20: 45, 21: 13, was 10 ms. n.n.e. of Jerusalem, now a village called *Rummon*. Rimmon means “pomegranate.”

RIVER OF EGYPT, although this name is, in our English translation, used for two Hebrew terms, one refers to a mere river bed, or valley, which is called a *wady* by the Arabs, the other to a perennial stream. The former is supposed to be the *wady el Arish* about 40 ms. s.w. of Gaza, the latter, the Nile, the great river of Egypt. But it is probable that both terms refer to the Nile, or its extreme eastern Delta stream, or branch.

ROME, the capital city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber, 17 ms. n.e. from its mouth. In the age of Augustus, who died A. D. 14, the population was supposed by Gibbon, to be 1,200,000, present population 230,000. See map No. 7.

SALAMIS is on the e. coast of the island of Cyprus, its ruins are now called *Famagusta*. Map No. 7.

SALCAH and Salehah, on the e. of Bashan, now *Sulkhad*, 56 ms. e. of Jordan, on the s. part of *Jebel Hauran*.

SALIM, was near ENON which see.

SALMO'NE, a promontory on the eastern extremity of Crete, now Cape *Sidero*. See Map No. 7.

SALT SEA, the modern name is the Dead Sea, and with the Arabs, *Bahr Lut*, or *Lof's Sea*. It is about 17 ms. e. of Jerusalem; 40 ms. long n. and s. and about 9

ms. wide. Its surface is 1292 feet below that of the Mediterranean and its greatest depth is 1310 ft. It is extremely salt and bitter and no fish have as yet been found in it.

SAMARIA, is the name of both a district and a city in that district. The kingdom of Samaria included all the territory of all the tribes n. of B. and J., but in our Savior's time, it included only that part s. of Galilee. See Map No. 5. The exact boundaries of Samaria are not known, but it seems that Samaria was cut off, at one time, from the Mediterranean shore, Judea claiming that part. The n. boundary included En-gannim, now *Jenin*, and ran along the Mt. Carmel range, toward the north-west. The s. boundary, probably, ran along the valley of *Dvir Ballut* n. of Lebonah, eastward and just n. of *Akrabeh* which was probably the Akra-batta of Josephus (B. J., Bk. 111. 5.) at whose toparchy Samaria ended. The city was on a hill 34 ms. n. of Jerusalem, 1454 ft. above the Mediterranean, 5 ms. n. w. of Shechem, and now a little village.

SAMOS, an island in the Aegean Sea, 27 ms. long, 10 ms. wide, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from the coast of Lydia. The ancient capital, Samos, was on the s. coast of the island. The pop. is 36,000 (1880). It is 3 ms. from the coast.

SAMOTHRAKIA, an island on the n.e. coast of the Aegean Sea, 23 ms. from the main land, 14 ms. long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ms. wide, its central mountain peak is 5245 ft. above the sea. Now called *Samothraki*, area 30 sq. ms. pop. 1500.

SAPH'IR? probably now *es Sawajir*, 7 ms. from the Mediterranean coast, in Palestine, 31 ms., a little s. of w., from Jerusalem, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n.e. from Ascalon. Mich. 1: 11 is the only reference.

SAR'DIS, the capital of Lydia in Asia Minor, on a site of great beauty, 48 ms. due e. from ancient Smyrna. Now called *Sart*, with extensive ruins. Its site is now unhealthy and few inhabit it.

SAREP'TA, this is the N. T. name for the O. T. name Zarephath which see.

SEIR, LAND OF, and Mt. Seir. There were, very probably, 3 distinct places called Seir. 1. Land of, and Mt. Seir. Gen. 14: 6. This was an elevated land extending from the Dead Sea to the Red Sea and on the e. of that long valley between these two seas, called now *The Arabah*. Its chief mountain is Mt. Hor, 4800 ft. high (see Mt. Hor). 2. Josh. 11: 17, is the first passage which seems to refer to a Seir at the s. of Palestine. 3. Josh. 15: 10, refers to a Mt. Seir between Chesalon and Jerusalem, which is not known.

SELAH, or Sela, called now Petra, both names mean "rock"; mentioned twice, 2 Kings 14: 7 (Selah), Is. 16: 1 (Sela). It is a city in Edom, excavated in the rocks, with palaces, dwellings, tombs and amphitheater and to be approached only from the e., through a rocky defile $1\frac{1}{2}$ ms. in length, called the *Sik*, i. e. *the Cleft*, its sides being from 100 to 300 ft. in height. Bozrah of Edom, was 32 ms. n., Gen. 36: 33.

SELEUCIA, the sea-port of Antioch in Syria, from which it is 16 ms. distant. It is now a small village with ruins and has a large inner harbor with a narrow entrance from the Mediterranean. See Map No. 7.

SENEH? a rock so called in 1 Sam. 14: 4. It was one of two rocks supposed to be in *wady Suweinit*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. of Jerusalem, and which Jonathan climbed as recorded in the Scripture above referred to.

SEPHARVA'IM, this town of 2 Kings 17: 24 and 5 other places, was discovered in 1881 by Rassam, 6

ms. e. of the Euphrates on the ancient royal canal connecting the Tigris and the Euphrates at some large ruins called *Abu Hubba*, the site of the original AC-CAD afterward called Sippara and, in the Hebrew dual form, Sepharvaim, as there was a double town. Large number of tablets have been found there, and cylinders of all shapes and sizes.

SHAALAB'BIN, D., also Shaal'bim, now *Selbit*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ms. s. e. of Lydda and 15 ms. w.n.w. from Jerusalem, now only ruins, 797 ft. above the Mediterranean.

SHARON, also Saron, plain of, lies along the Mediterranean coast, about 30 ms. in length and from 8 to 15 ms. wide. In Josh. 12: 18 it is called Lasharon, "La" being the Hebrew article "the."

SHECHEM, a town in the valley between the mountains Ebal and Gerizim, now *Nablous*, and supposed to be 2200 ft. above the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1880 about 10,000. It is 30 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

SHILO'AH, same as Siloam.

SHILOH, now *Seitun*, E.; only ruins, $19\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. of Jerusalem. In a little valley, not quite a mile n.e., is the spring of Shiloh. The first reference is in Josh. 18: 1, but there are 31 more.

SHINAR, the Land of, was all that country surrounding Babylon. Erech, Calneh, and Accad. Gen. 10: 10.

SHIT'TIM, same as Abel-shittim.

SHO'CHO, also Sho'choh, and Shoco, see Socoh.

SHU'NEM, I., now *Solam*, a little village on the s. w. side of *Jebel Duhy*, or little Hermon, 443 ft. above the Mediterranean. It has a fine spring, and is $25\frac{1}{2}$ ms. s.e. of the Convent of Elijah, which is near the w. end of Mt. Carmel, see 2 Kings 4: 8—37.

SHUR, means a *wall* and it is probable that the discoveries in Egypt have revealed the origin of the name, since they show that a long wall was built between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by the Egyptians before the Exodus, probably 2000 years before Christ. It is probable that this gave rise to the name. Gen. 17: 7, 20: 1, 25: 18, Exod. 15: 22, 1 Sam. 15: 7, 27: 8, are all the references.

SHUSHAN, a city known to the Greeks as Susa, in the province of Elam anciently called Susiana. It has been identified with the modern *Sus*, or *Shush*. See map No. 2. There are many and large ruins, but the whole region is a gloomy wilderness.

SICHEM, same as Shechem.

SIDDIM? vale of, some place it on the s. of the Dead Sea, but others on the n. The meaning of Siddim is not certainly known. The location of this vale, or plain, depends upon that of Sodom and Gomorrah, which see.

SIDON, see Zidon.

SILO'AM, or Shilo'ah, a pool, 500 yards s. of the present walls of Jerusalem and 297 ft. below the foot of the wall, at a point due s., 280 yards beyond the pool, the valley is yet 29 ft. below the pool. The pool is walled in and partly hewn out of solid rock. Steps lead down to the water which flows out into gardens below. The village of Siloam is e. of the pool and across the valley. It is built upon the sides of the hill among rock-hewn ancient tombs in some of which the people live. Map No. 6.

SIMEON is the most southern tribe-district, see the Map No. 3. Josh. 19: 9, it was included in the inheritance of Judah, Josh. 19: 1.

SIN, wilderness of, extends 25 ms. along the e. shore

of the gulf of Suez, now the plain of *el Markha*. It is an undulating plain of great desolation. See map No. 4.

SINAI, the mountain in the peninsula of Sinai, almost central between the two gulfs of Suez and Akabah, upon which the law was given. It is probable that it was a particular part of the general range called Horeb. The present *Jebel Musa* is 7375 ft. above the sea and this is considered the Sinai of Exodus. It is separated, by little valleys, from all the other mountains.

SION, is one of the names of Mt. Hermon, Deut. 4: 18. It is also another name for Zion which see.

SIRAH, a well, now *ain Sireh*, about a mile n.w. of Hebron.

SIR'ION, a Sidonian name for Mt. Hermon, Deut. 3: 9.

SITNAH, the name of a well, mentioned only in Gen. 26: 21, between Rehoboth and Beer-sheba in a small valley now called *Shutneh er Ruheibeh*, 17 ms. s.w. of Beer-sheba.

SMYRNA, a city on the w. coast of Asia Minor, the new city is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ms. s. of the ancient, and has a pop. of 180,000. It is supposed to have been founded by the ancient Hittites.

SOCOH, a city in the lower, or s. country of J., 16 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem, now *esh Shuweikeh* and in the valley of Elah. The valley is broad and suited to the battle described in 1 Sam. 17. There was another city of the same name, 10 ms. s.w. of Hebron. Both are only ruins, the former about 1300 ft. above the Mediterranean, the latter 2137 ft. See Shocho.

SODOM? it is still a doubtful question, whether Sodom and Gomorrah were at the s. or at the n. end of

the Dead Sea. Tradition places them on the s., but some think that the history suggests the n. end. As yet no traces have been found, nor can the site of the little town of Zoar be settled.

SOREK? valley of, is supposed to be the same as the present *wady Surar*, 16 ms. due w. of Jerusalem, on the n. side of which is a village called *Surik* which name is similar to the Biblical Sorek. See Judg. 16:14.

SPAIN, anciently it was the whole peninsula inclusive of Portugal. Rom. 15: 25, 28.

SUCCOTH? a place in the valley of Jordan in the tribe-district of G. e. of Jordan. Perhaps at a *tell Darala* since the Talmud calls Succoth, Darala, and Dr. Merrill has discovered the latter place 1 mile n. of the Jabbok. The other place bearing the same name, Succoth, was in Egypt and is probably that district around Pithom, discovered (1883) by Naville, just 10 ms. w. of Lake *Timsah* at a place called *tell Mashuta* on the ancient canal. The region around Pithom was Succoth. See Pithom.

SY'CHAR? this was thought to be the same as Shechem, but it is probably the N. T. name for the modern village 'Askar, a little more than half a mile n. e. of Jacob's well: there are remains of ancient tombs at Askar. See Osborn's large or smaller map of Palestine. John 4: 5.

SY'CHEM, same as Shechem, Acts 7:16.

SYE'NE, a frontier city of Egypt bordering on Ethiopiā, and upon the e. side of the Nile, now *Assouan*, or *Aswan*, nearly 500 ms. e. of the Mediterranean.

SYR'ACUSE, a city in the e. of Sicily, now called *Syracusa*. Anciently it had a pop. of 200,000. but in



Gilboa and Tabor, from recent survey.

1871, only 20,000. The principal ruins are upon the main land, the modern city being built upon an island near the shore.

SYRIA, may be called a continuance of Palestine on the n. In its most extended sense it not only included the Lebanon mountains, but all Damascus and northward to the Taurus mountains and eastward across the Euphrates to the Tigris. The latter part was called "Syria of the two rivers," or Mesopotamia.

TA'ANACH and Tanach, now *Ta'anak*, on the s.w. side of the plain of Esdraelon, 6 ms. n.w. of *Jenin*, or ancient En-gannim, $51\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. of Jerusalem.

TA'BOR, a mountain on the n.e. edge of the plain of Esdraelon, 11 ms. a little s. of w. of the s. end of the sea Tiberias, 1843 ft. above the Mediterranean, or about 1500 ft. above the plain and $61\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. of Jerusalem. It appears like a cone with a flattened top, when viewed from the west.

TADMOR, this name is found only in 1 Kings 9: 18, 2 Chron 8: 4. It is supposed to be the same as Palmyra 120 ms. n.e. of Damascus and 60 ms. from the Euphrates. There are many ruins of temples, tombs and palaces found there. Porter says that the ancient name of Thadmor is still retained.

TAHAP'ANES, of Jer. 2: 16 is the same as Tahpanhes and Tehaphneches and probably the same as Hanes of Is. 30: 4. The ruins of this city have been recently examined and the ancient name identified with a large series of mounds at *tell Defennch*, 78ms.e n.e. of *Cairo*, upon the most eastern branch, or near the ancient Pelusian arm of the Nile. In 1886 Mr. Petrie discovered the palace described by Jer. 43, to which

in about 585 B. C., during the reign of Hophra, king of Egypt, the daughters of Zedekiah fled and in which they were received by that Pharaoh. It has for years been called "*the castle of the Jew's daughter*" and is visible from a great distance.

TANIS, of Ezek. 30: 14 is same as Zoan.

TAP'PUAH, J., now *Tuffuh*, a village $3\frac{1}{2}$ ms. w.n. w. from Hebron, 19 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem. It is the same as Beth-tappuah.

TARSHISH? supposed to be Tartessus, an ancient city between the mouths of the Guadalquivir, in southern Spain. But this is uncertain. The place is not known.

TAB'ERAH, see Kibroth-hattaavah, it was either the same station, or the one one preceding. Numb. 11: 1—3, Deut. 9: 22.

TARSUS, was the capital of Cilicia, in Asia Minor, on a plain. It was 12 ms. from the mouth of the river Cydnus. In the healthy winter season it has 30,000 pop., in the unhealthy season only 7000. It has numerous ruins and was once a splendid city.

TAVERNS, THE THREE, this place was upon the Appian way, 37 ms. s.e. of Rome and 15 ms. inland from the Mediterranean, which facts we learn from the ancient maps, but the name does not remain.

TEKO'A, and Teko'ah, J., was a city on the border of a wilderness of the same name, 10 ms. s. of Jerusalem, now *Tek'ua*, on a broad hill-top, with extensive ruins, 2788 ft. above the Mediterranean. 2 Sam. 14: 2, 4, 9 etc.

TEMAN? this place is associated with Edom, Bozrah and the Red Sea, in Jer. 49: 7, 20 etc., and Eusebius and Jerome mention a Teman 15 ms. from Petra.

But Dr. Trumbull thinks it was s.w. of the lower part of the Dead Sea.

THAR'SHISH is another and more accurate spelling of Tarshish, 1 Kings 10: 22, 22: 48.

THE'BEZ, now *Tubas*, 9 ms. n.e. of Shechem, a handsome village, without a spring, and on the e. slope of a hill, 1227 ft. above the Mediterranean.

THESSALONI'CA, a harbor city of Macedonia, on a hill rising from the sea; now *Salonica*, on a gulf of the same name, population 80,000, including 30,000 Jews. It is 190 ms. n.n.w. of Athens and 930 ms. n.w. of Jerusalem.

THYATI'RA, a city of Western Asia Minor, about 46 ms. n.e. from Smyrna, now called *Ak Hissa*, or the *white castle*, from a white rocky hill where a fortress once stood. It was celebrated from the time of Homer (Il. iv. 141) for the dyeing trade. Pop. 15,000 two thirds of which are Christians.

TIBERIAS, a city of about 4000 pop. on the w. shore of the sea of Galilee, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from its s. end. It was built between A. D. 16 and 22. by Herod, in honor of Tiberius, and was a new city in the time of our Savior and is mentioned only once, John 6: 23. Sea of Tiberias and sea of Galilee, are the same.

TIMNAH, or Timnath, 17 ms. a little s. of w. from Jerusalem, and 800 ft. above the Mediterranean. Perhaps the same as Tim'nathah. It is now called *Tibneh*.

TIMNATH-SE'RAH? and Timnath-he'res very probably at the modern *Kefr Haris*, 9 ms. s.w. of Shechem. Jew and Samaritan point to this as the place of Joshua's burial. It is upon a small hill, 1585 ft. above the Mediterranean and 23 ms. n. of Jerusalem.

TIR'ZAH? perhaps at *Telluzah*, 6 ms. due e. from

Samaria, 34 ms. n. of Jerusalem, 3 ms. n. of Mt. Ebal. But some think it more probably to be place at *Tel-asir* 12 ms. n.e. of Samaria; the latter has many ancient caves and tombs and is probably the right place, it is 995 ft. above the Mediterranean.

TOGAR'MAH, see Armenia.

TO'PHEL, a city on the e. of the long valley between the Dead and Red seas, called the valley of the *Arabah*. The place is now called *Tufileh*, a village of 600 houses, a little s.e. of the Dead Sea, with springs and fruit trees.

TRACHONITIS, a district mentioned in the N. T., n.e. of the Jordan, and one which included the *Lejah* which is a rough, volcanic part of Trachonitis, called anciently Argob, see map No. 3. and for Trachonitis see map No. 5.

TRO'AS, a city of Mysia, on the n.w. coast of Asia Minor, 6 ms. s. of the entrance to the Hellespont; it is an utter ruin, now called *Eski Stamboul*, or *old Constantinople*.

TROGYLLIUM, a town and cape on the western coast of Asia Minor, s.w. of Ephesus, on the coast opposite the island Samos, see Map No. 7.

TYRE, or Tyrus, now *Sur*, on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, 102 ms. n. by w. of Jerusalem. Pop. about 5000. The city stands out into the sea, and is connected, by a narrow neck of land, with the main shore.

UPPER BETH-HORON, see Beth-horon.

ULA'I, a large stream near Susa, called by the Greeks Euleus. About 20 ms. above Susa it divides and the eastern branch is most probably the Ulai of Dan. 8: 2, 16, see map No. 2.

UR, of the Chaldees, is not at *Oorjah*, as some suppose, for that city is not in Chaldea. It is at a ruin called *Mugheir* which means pitch, from the amount of that material found there. It is about 6 ms. s.w. of the Euphrates, see map No. 2. The name has been repeatedly found in the ruins. It is 125 ms. n.w. of the Persian gulf. An old temple, in ruins, is to be found still remaining, which was old in the time of Abram.

VALLEY OF SALT? perhaps this was at the s end of the Dead Sea.

VALLEY of Jezreel, see Jezreel.

VALLEY of Achor, see Achor.

VALLEY of Berachah, see Berachah.

VALLEY of Elah, see Elah.

VALLEY of Sorek, see Sorek.

WILDERNESS of Judea, see Judea.

ZABULON, only in Matt. 4: 13, 15, for Zebulun.

ZANOAH? probably at *Zanua* which is a place of ruins only, 14 ms. w.s.w of Jerusalem and 1353 ft. above the Mediterranean.

ZA'PHON? G., e. of Jordan, now a ruin called *Amateh*, about 4 ms. s.e. of the sea of Galilee, see Josh. 13: 27, this is supposed to be the site.

ZARED see Zered.

ZAR'EPHATH, same as Sarepta of the N. T., a town of Phenicia on the sea-shore, 7 ms. s. of Sidon. Only ruins are found and no inhabitants, now called *Sarafend*.

ZA'RETH-SHAHAR? a city in R. about 1½ ms. e. of the Dead Sea, near the mouth of the *Zerka Main*, is

a place called *Zara* or *Sara*, a mere heap of stones, which may mark the ancient town site.

ZEB'ULUN, a tribe-district reaching from Mt. Carmel to the sea of Galilee. See Map No. 3. The boundaries are given in Josh. 19: 10, 16. See Zabulon.

ZE'DAD, now *Sudud*, about 70 ms. n.e. of Damascus. It is still a large village, but with few ruins. Numb. 34: 8, Ezek. 47: 15.

ZEL'ZAH? this place has been supposed to be identified with the village of *Beit Jala*, 3 ms. s.w. of Jerusalem. 1. Sam. 10: 2.

ZEMARA'IM? of Josh. 18: 22, is probably in the Jordan valley at *es Samrah*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n. of Jericho, where are some ruins.

ZERED, valley of, it probably separated Moab from Edom. It empties into the s.e. corner of the Dead Sea. Now called the *Seit Garahi* and it comes down from the s.e., for some 40 ms., from the highlands e. of the Dead Sea. See both maps Nos. 3 and 5.

ZIDON of the O. T., is Sidon of the N. T. It was a city on the coast of the Mediterranean, 21 ms. n. by e. of Tyre, 122 ms. n. from Jerusalem, now called *Saida*, pop. 10,000.

ZIN? wilderness of, probably the long valley between the Dead and the Red Seas, see Numb. 13: 21, 34: 3, Josh. 15: 1. Map No. 4. It is about 110 ms. long and from 5 to 15 ms. wide, a region of waste land, of terrible heat in the summer and of great drought.

ZION, literally it was the largest southern hill of Jerusalem, but sometimes the word was used to mean the whole city. See Sion.

ZIOR? probably it is to be found at *Siair*, a ruin on

a hill $4\frac{1}{2}$ ms. n.n.e. from Hebron, 13 ms. s. from Jerusalem. Josh. 15: 54.

ZIPH, now *tell Ziph*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ms. s.s.e. of Hebron, and only ruins, 2882 ft. above the Mediterranean, 21 ms. s. from Jerusalem. The "wood of Ziph" may mean the city near Ziph, as the word "wood" is "K'horesb," in the Hebrew, and the remains of a town very nearly of that name, *Koreisa*, are still here and it appears that a forest may once have been in existence near at hand. Josh. 15: 55, 1 Sam. 23: and 26.

ZIZ? cliff of, this is supposed to be at a steep pass, or cliff, near En-gedi, on the w. side of the Dead Sea, and passing up the mountains toward Judah. See Map No. 3.

ZO'AN? is supposed to be at the modern *Zau* or *San*, the Greek Tanis. It is situated on the Tanitic branch of the Nile. It is supposed to be the same as Rameses and is so put down on Map No. 4, which see. The expression "field of Zoan," Ps. 78: 12, 43, has been found among the ancient Egyptian inscriptions.

ZOAR? is supposed to be near the s. end of the Dead Sea, on the neck of land connecting the *Lisan* with the eastern shore. But the place has not certainly been found. The *Lisan* means "tongue," and is a projection of land into the sea from the s.e., in height it is about 40 feet.

ZO'PHIM? field of, was on the top of Pisgah, see Pisgah.

ZORAH, or Zore'ah and Za'reah, now called *Surah*, 13 ms. w. of Jerusalem. It is a village on the top of a hill, 1170 ft. above the Mediterranean, overlooking the valley of Sorek. Josh. 19: 41, Judg. 13: 2, 25, 16: 31, 18: 2, etc.





THE HOLY LAND

Landmark survey

THE TWELVE TRIBES

The 12 Cities of Refuge are **marked**The 12 Tribes of Israel are **marked**

There is a separate table and plan, not attached to this plan.

Scale: 100 miles
100 miles (approx.)Numerical reference
to
Places in the Bible

1. Jericho
2. Hebron
3. Bethel
4. Ramah
5. Gilead
6. Multanah
7. Naphtali
8. Gilead of the East

A MAP OF
CANAAN EGYPT & SINAI
to illustrate the
PATRIARCHAL HISTORY
and
THE EXODUS.

English Miles

G R E A T S E A
Mediterranean Sea

SEA OF THE PHILISTINES

WILDERNESS OF SINAI

W I L D E R N E S S

(Division of the Wilderness)

Map of SINAI ENLARGED

Note: The Wanderings from
Rahab to Beer-sheva
shown in Green



This work contains a review of the entire list of known biblical sites. It modifies or corrects all previous geographic accounts and errors where needed, in accordance with those well established discoveries which have been made previously to August 1886.



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This map is now being adopted in Gt. Britain, as the English Exploration Fund Atlas has only the land west of the Jordan and omits the Lebanon region, Mt. Hermon, Sidon and surroundings, and has only modern names.

FROM GT. BRITAIN.

"The Panoramic view of Jerusalem * * a great additional attraction. My brethren unanimously declare that your map of Palestine is "*out of sight*" the best map they have ever seen [in Gt. Britain]."

REV. JAMES W. WHIGHAM,

Convener of the S. Schools on the Continent [Europe].

FROM EGYPT.

PROF. J. R. ALEXANDER, OSIOUT, EGYPT, to whom several maps, ordered by the College, were sent from Oxford, Ohio, writes :

TRAINING COLLEGE, }

OSIOUT, EGYPT, JULY 3, 1880. }

Prof. H. S. Osborn :

DEAR SIR—The maps have arrived in good order. The large map of Palestine is considered a magnificent thing. * * Visible to the whole school and readable by all.

FROM HARPOOT, ARMENIA, TURKEY IN ASIA.

FROM PRESIDENT WHEELER, ARMENIA COLLEGE.

"Two maps were sent from Oxford, O., packed for travel, upon camels, across the spurs of the Mts. of Ararat, to Harpoot;—"they arrived safely. * *I do not think I* can suggest any improvement * * I value them VERY HIGHLY etc."

C. H. WHEELER.

FROM DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

FROM RT. REV. C. STUART ROSS, D. D.

* I am glad to find that a map of Palestine of such excellence as yours is published. * * I ordered one from the home country

some months ago for use in my Bible class-room, but prefer yours
* * I think some can be disposed of easily here. * *

FROM ATHENS, GREECE.

FROM DR. KALOPOTHEKES, EDITOR OF *The Star of the East*.

"It is considered here [in Athens] the most beautiful, and accurate map of Palestine which, up to this time, has been published in either Germany, or America."

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trades, ancient names, heights, mountain passes, etc., all the Biblical names of all the countries except of Palestine, for although the map is six feet wide, and four feet high, the correct idea of scale shows Palestine proper must be only about eight inches long.

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3. It has the table of Journeys and references, upon the face of the map, for ready and convenient reference.

4. It has a table of distances from various important places, and lines of travel, and

5. All these routes, distances, etc., are given from the best and most accurate authorities, and not from mere guess, all of them having been traveled over by the Editor, or some of his assistants.

COMMENDATIONS.

Editorial of SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, March 10, 1883.

Among the wall maps of Biblical lands, which have been prepared on this side of the Atlantic, the series edited by Professor Osborn, of Oxford, Ohio, and the late Professor Coleman, of Princeton, has taken a commanding place. The large wall map of Palestine is, for English readers, the best map, in its own field, for class study in College and Sunday-School alike; and the same statement may with truth be made regarding the map of Western Asia, Asia

Minor, etc., of which a new and corrected edition was recently issued. * * *

DR. CYRUS HAMLIN, now *Pres't of Middlebury College, Vermont*, and *for Forty Years resident in and about Constantinople*, says:

I have examined the map with great interest.

It is a great improvement upon every map of that region that I have ever examined. It contains neither too much nor too little. I have tested it by selecting all the names I could recall and others, seeing how many of them I could find on the map. The result was satisfactory in almost every case. * The map is admired by all who have seen it, and if it should be patronized according to its desert, you will have adequate compensation for the vast labor and care bestowed.

DR. C. H. WHEELER, *President Armenia College, Harpoot, Turkey*, who has aided us in locating some places, especially mission stations, writes us as to the last map, "*I do not think I can improve it.*" We have had very important aid from an Armenian Engineer, and Missionary, who has undertaken several very important surveys for us. we mean "Deacon Moses" of *Geog Tapa*, Armenia, and whose last drawings reached us in time to make the map more accurate, and to add several places.

DR. OWEN STREET, of *Lowell, Mass.*, who has paid critical attention to the Geography of the East, and is a member of the AMER. GEOG. SOC., says, of the map, "It is a wonder of combined learning and industry. How many questions it answers, for which one might search through Encyclopedias in vain. Here are the treasures of a life time; the result of study enthusiastically pursued for many years, all garnered into a space so convenient as to leave nothing to be desired. * * * It is a great work."

So also from DR. HOWARD CROSBY, formerly Chancellor of New York University; the late PROFESSOR A. GUYOT, of Princeton, and many other able Geographers.

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ture and in papyrus, and these verified discoveries are used for historic purposes. The recent discoveries of Naville (1883); those of Brugsch-Bey, Maspero, and others; and the theories of Piazzzi Smith, Proctor (1883), etc., are brought together under the light of comparative opinions, and the reader is placed in possession of the authorities, and, in a very small compass, of the entire subject of this wonderful history and people.

The following notices, among many not given, will sufficiently introduce the work :

[*From The Boston Daily Globe.*]

It is a clear and complete view of ancient Egyptian history, as effected by the earliest Scriptures and by all discoveries to the present date, and embraces all that is most important and known in Egyptian politics, literature and art. Its matter is attractively, as well as critically and accurately, presented. It is certainly the best work to concisely give necessary information that its subject has produced for a long while. * * * It is a good illustration of what may be done in reducing knowledge to the fewest and simplest forms that will truthfully express it.

[*From The Bookseller and Stationer, Chicago, Ills.*]

It is very highly commended by scholars.

[*From The Keystone, Philadelphia, Penn.*]

* * * Throughout, this volume is most plessant and instructive. It is certainly the most recent, comprehensive, and accurate epitome of all of the results of Egyptian aechæological discovery, and it gives us pleasure to invite attention to its attractions and merit.

[*From The Brooklyn Eagle, N. Y.*]

* * * A good epitome of the whole subject, * * * his facts

are ably condensed, * * the work is a small one, yet complete, and the maps and illustrations add increased interest to the letter press.

[*From The Toronto Globe, Canada.*]

The researches of Prof. Campbell, of Montreal, receive a considerable share of attention in its pages. * * * It is a readable *resume* of what is known about the times of the Pharaohs.

[*From Good Literature, New York.*]

To those who have an interest in Egyptian history and archæology, and who would be glad to be informed as to the latest discoveries and conclusions of savants, but who do not care to spend the time or money necessary to master the great works of Wilkinson, Lenormant, and others, we can safely recommend Prof. Osborn's book as an intelligent and carefully arranged summary of the world's present knowledge of Egypt. It is written in a style adapted to the popular needs, is accurate, comprehensive, and embodies the very latest researches and theories. Maps of Egypt and Ethiopia, and several cuts, accompany the text.

[*From The Cleveland Leader.*]

Prof. Osborn, who is the author of "Palestine: Past and Present," among other books, has long been a student of Egyptian history and archæology. He has also visited Egypt repeatedly, and writes from his own observation, as well as from extensive acquaintance with the works of others. Although not written from a theological stand-point, the work will be found valuable in its bearing upon the Scriptures.

[*From The Cincinnati Herald and Presbyterian.*]

No reader of Scripture, nor student, will lose time by reading this work. It shows, incontestibly, the true historic value and scientific interest of that land. * * * It is written from a truly scientific and unbiased standpoint. * * * Dr. Osborn has been, for over thirty years, a student of Egyptology.

[*From The Western Christian Advocate.*]

* * * The reader is, therefore, in this small work, placed in very full possession of the history of Egypt, and also of a review of the important actual discoveries of late years, to the most recent, under Naville, of the double city of Pithom and Succoth. * * * An excellent map of Egypt and Ethiopia accompanies the book.

[*From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*]

* * * The style in which the author treats it, makes the subject doubly interesting. Dr. Osborn has done his work most carefully. It is easy to note that nothing has been accepted until after the most thorough analysis.

[From N. Y., *The Nation*.]

The recent discoveries in Egypt, which have materially changed the conception of its history, held over ten years ago, are scattered over so many volumes that it would be almost impossible for any one but the specialist to keep himself informed of the progress of things in this department; it is therefore a praiseworthy attempt that Dr. Osborn has made to present the new material in small compass and in popular form, and in some respects he has succeeded very well. He gives clear and correct accounts of the probable origin of the Egyptian people, of the historical chronology of the history, the monuments, and the social life

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COMMENDATIONS.

Among many others the following is from

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REV. JOHN McEWEN, Secretary of the Sabbath School Association of Canada; Toronto:

" * * * Prof. Osborn has laid all thorough going students of the Bible under a lasting debt of gratitude not only in S. S. work, but in theological seminaries—the bird's eye view of the history and progress of the delivery of truth, in which the centuries of time and the localizing power of Geography are woven into a unity of thought, continuity of purpose, and comprehensiveness of aim,—indicate patient labor and painstaking grouping of details, and all new in conception. * * * "

REV. PROF. ALFRED L. RIGGS, Prin. of Santee Normal Training School, says " * * * The Chart is really wonderful. * * * " [Spoken of in its aid in Bible study and the interest excited among the students.]

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DR. F. N. PELOVET, author of the S. S. Notes, writes of the Chart,

I had occasion to study up some of the Bible History included

in it, in preparing to teach a Normal class, and I found the Chart most ingenious and excellent. I took it to my class, and showed it to the scholars. * * * I will recommend it in my "Library Corner" * * *

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The Chart evinces a great amount of labor and pains-taking * * * and will prove an important aid to a comprehensive knowledge of the Bible.

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The results are so valuable that we believe that the Chart will soon be regarded indispensable to the Bible student, whether lay or ministerial.

THE INTERIOR, Chicago:

This Chart-form is admirably adapted to teaching. It is also a convenient form for reference. We would like to see it hung up in all our Sabbath School rooms, in the studies of pastors, and in the homes of Christians who want to interest their children in the word of God.

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The author has long been a most diligent student of the Scriptures in relation to the aspects of it here presented; and after a very thorough study, both by means of travel in the Orient and by extensive reading and collation of facts and discoveries, commenced the preparation of this Chart at least six years ago, bestowing upon it a great deal of pains-taking labor, which has resulted in a work, which, on an examination of proofs of it as it pro-

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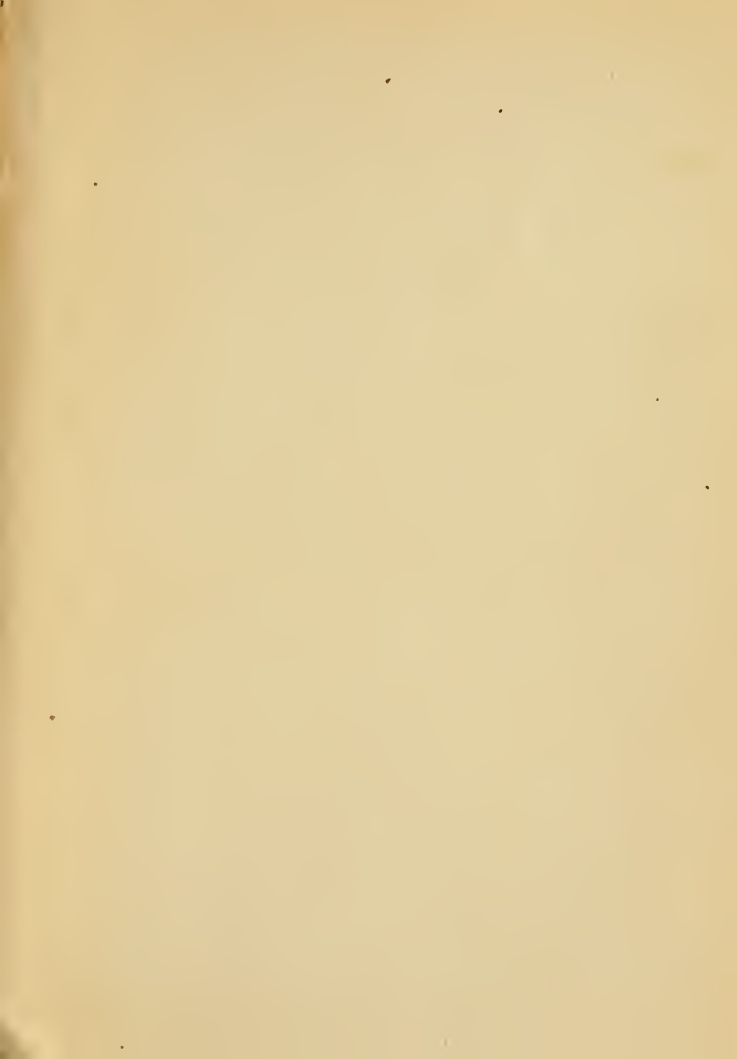
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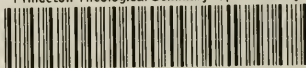
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